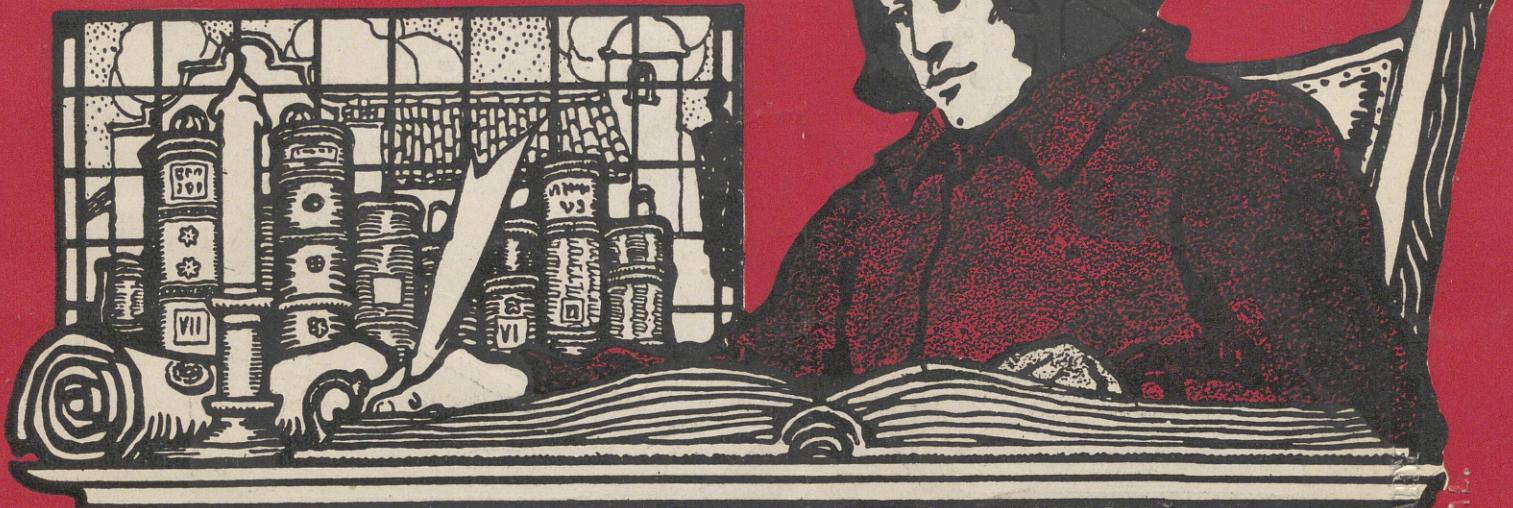


# The GRAPHIC



Twenty-First Year—December 20, 1913

Los Angeles, California—Price Ten Cents

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## POETRY

By ELLA HEATH

I am the reality of things that seem;  
The great transmuter, melting loss to gain,  
Languor to love, and fining joy from pain.  
I am the waking, who am called the dream;  
I am the sun, all light reflects my gleam;  
I am the altar-fire within the fane;  
I am the force of the refreshing rain;  
I am the sea to which flows every stream.  
I am the utmost height there is to climb;  
I am the truth, mirrored in fancy's glass;  
I am stability, all else will pass;  
I am eternity, encircling time;  
Kill me, none may, conquer me, nothing can—  
I am God's soul, fused in the soul of man.

RALPH FULLERTON MOCINE.

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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF PUBLICATION

SAMUEL TRAVERS CLOVER :: EDITOR



## HENRY WIDENS THE BREACH

CHAFING at the dictation of "Messiah" Hiram Johnson Francis J. Heney appears to have kicked over the traces completely in the struggle to establish his ambitious program. Foolishly believing that the direct primary law allowed a citizen to declare himself for any office in the gift of the people without consulting the political leaders of his party Heney, several months ago, announced his intention of becoming a candidate for the United States senate. His chief supporter in this quest proved to be that prince of independent politicians, Representative "Billy" Kent, neither of whom deemed it necessary to get the sanction of the new Messiah, Wandering Hiram. This error is more mostly for Heney than for Kent since the latter is amply qualified to row his own hoe. Moreover, he has never joined the group of worshippers whose genuflections are before the self-sufficient governor.

Heney, however, must have the full support of the Progressives or his political cake is dough. If Johnson decides that it is easier for him to go to the United States senate than to be re-elected governor he will so declare himself, in which event he will have a clear field, even Heney recognizing the futility of opposing him. But in that case Heney, regardless of the Progressive program—O, yes, even our worthy reform party has a program—will run for governor, no matter if the organization deserts him. His defiance of the dictatorial "new Messiah," breathed tentatively a few days ago, is now more vociferously expressed. "I will be a candidate, as a member of the Progressive party, for one office or the other," he is quoted as saying, adding in effect, "and those in power can like it or lump it."

Zebraic Heney will never consent to wear blinders; neither will he trot in harness. He will follow his own sweet will, at any cost to his associates. The latter, probably, know that Heney's candidacy for either office will not prove popular with the masses and they have frowned upon his aspirations from a sense of self-protection and in a desire to conserve the political strength of the party. They figure—that is, the Messianic Hiram does—that with Johnson for the senate and Eshleman for governor enthusiastic support for the ticket will be accorded, which will give them the victory. Were Heney to slip through in the primary the November election would be decidedly in doubt, even if three complete tickets were in the running. Rather than permit this it is likely that a ban of excommunication will be placed on the recalcitrant candidate, not openly, but "passed along the line."

John Eshleman will be a foolish man if he allows himself to be seduced from his present berth—which he fills so admirably and which is assured him for

the next twelve years—to run for governor. He is far from a strong man physically and even were he to emerge from the rigors of a tedious and trying campaign with unimpaired health the four years as executive, in the event of his election, would prove a severe strain on his physique. With the highest regard for his integrity and fairness, as exemplified in his position as chairman of the state railroad commission, we deprecate the error into which he seems likely to fall—perhaps, pushed—and urge him to decline the lure and stick to his muttons. Pass the buck to the deep Chestier H. Rowell who is better fitted, physically and temperamentally, to withstand the impact of campaign and office. Why should everybody be sacrificed to the towering ambition of the state Messiah?

## NO DODGING PROGRESSIVE DISCREDITS

FAIRLY illustrative of the specious claims of the new third party in California is the assertion of the Los Angeles Tribune that because President Wilson frankly told his suffragist callers the other day he could not conscientiously recommend legislation that had not received an organic expression in the party promises, it is useless for women to expect justice from the Democratic party. We are asked to contrast Mr. Wilson's adherence to an inflexible rule of conduct with the plank in the Progressive party which pledges the support of that organization to equal suffrage. The assertion is advanced that Mr. Wilson made it plain that he would not lend the women his official aid.

This is scarcely true. The President told the delegation from the National Women's Suffrage Association that if the house leaders called on him with reference to naming a suffrage committee, following the example set by the senate, he would gladly endorse the idea. In nowise did he show himself inimical to equal suffrage and the fact that Dr. Anna Shaw and other representative suffragists went away commenting favorably on the reception accorded them is proof positive that they found nothing hostile in the President's attitude. The hardest thing for a so-called Progressive to do, apparently, is to tote fair with his political opponents. They are always scalawags; he and his party are the sole saviors of the universe.

Now, let us take a backward glance at history: Since individual expressions are being cited by the Progressive morning organ in Los Angeles it is fair to remind the Tribune that Col. Roosevelt has ever been a lukewarm supporter of equal suffrage. Mrs. Roosevelt is a pronounced anti-suffragist and when the Progressive candidate for President in 1912 paid a half-hearted tribute to the suffrage cause in one of his addresses he told a friend that he expected his wife would sharply resent it. So far as he was concerned the plank in the party platform pledging support to the suffrage cause was wholly for vote-catching purposes. It is a notorious fact, too, that Hiram Johnson, in his campaign for governor, repeatedly refused to include in his speeches up and down the state appeals for support for suffrage; he had no strong favorable convictions on the subject and certainly proved his apathy by his silence.

In the face of these facts it is amusing to those of us who gave unqualified support to the efforts of the women of California to obtain the franchise to find the Tribune asserting that to the Progressives—with a capital P—the women owe their enfranchisement. We emphatically refute the distinctive claim. It was to the progressives of the state, yes, but progressives in ways of thinking and acting—not as members of a political party—who are deserving of whatever credit appertains to men who simply did what was

right and just. With fatuous egotism, however, the ones who have arrogated to themselves the title, Progressives, assume to believe that no one affiliated with any other political party can have a claim to the appellation.

We would remind the Tribune that the two men chiefly responsible for the defeat of the Torrens land law amendment, so urgently needed to relieve the public of onerous charges in the transfers of property, are the trusted lieutenants of Governor Johnson, pillars in the Progressive party. If this amendment was so necessary to the proper discharge of the duty of the government to the governed why was not Governor Johnson found championing it, instead of the pitiful anti-alien land law, aimed at a small body of industrious Japanese? In Los Angeles county alone the defeat of the Torrens land law amendment entailed a continued burden of \$800,000 a year on the community, yet two leading Progressives killed the remedial measure. Let us have a just division of credits apportioned, now that the Progressive party is seeking recruits. We challenge the Tribune to deny that Senators Lee C. Gates and N. W. Thompson, chief whippers-in for the governor's policies, were the main obstacles to the adoption of the Torrens land law amendment in the last legislature.

## IF SENATOR ROOT WERE NAMED

PERSONALLY, Senator Root is held in high esteem by his countrymen for his many fine traits of character, his erudition, his commanding qualities as a statesman. His attitude in regard to the Panama canal treaty with Great Britain stamps him as one who places the honor of the nation before all sordid considerations and for his magnificent speech in support of our treaty obligations he won the esteem of all patriotic Americans. As secretary of state Mr. Root signalized his conduct of the office by his efforts to heal the breach between the United States and the Central and South American republics, in which he made marked progress. Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, and President of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, his public addresses have attracted wide attention and it was in recognition of what he has done to advance the cause of universal peace through the administration of justice that he was recently awarded the Nobel peace prize.

No lawyer in the country has been the recipient of greater honors in his profession than have been worthily accorded Elihu Root, whose culture and training combine to make him an ideal occupant of the White House. But the country will have to be well convinced of the desirability of the platform upon which his party stands before giving the leader indorsement. This, of course, is on the assumption that Mr. Root will be the Republican presidential nominee in 1916, as now tentatively suggested. At that time the senator from New York will be 71 years old, rather past the age which wisdom regards as advisable for the selection of our chief magistrate. In Mr. Root's case, however, his vigor of intellect, his ripe statesmanship and his excellent health conspire to make one forget that he has passed the three score and ten period, when mental and physical decay is supposed to have so deteriorating an effect.

What the country would demand to know first of all is, Would the Republicans, in the event of Root's election, seek to disturb the tariff, to revise it upward, to annul the income tax law, to discourage the proposed federal primary law? These and other questions of vital import must be answered and answered satisfactorily to the majority if Mr. Root is to be our next President. Attractive as he is, personally, it will avail nothing in the minds of the

people if his party should attempt to promulgate a reactionary platform. The gospel of special privilege, so long preached by the Republican high protectionists, is forever repudiated in the United States and efforts to revert to it will be provocative of sharp resentment by the masses. Doubtless, the leaders of the party by this time have realized the errors into which the Republican organization had fallen when in 1910 the country revolted and turned the dominant side in congress into the minority and later gave Mr. Wilson opportunity to carry out his policies.

It must be admitted by fair-minded Republicans, not friendly to high tariffs, that Mr. Wilson thus far has kept the faith. His stubborn courage, his great tact, and persistence for the right were successful in securing the passage of the tariff bill as they will win in the adoption of the administration currency measure now nearing a vote that promises to relieve the tension of the commercial and financial world. For what he has accomplished, for what he still has before him Mr. Wilson is entitled to the support of men who no longer are held in gyves by party shibboleths. Mr. Root, plus a progressive policy, would have a fair chance of election; on a standpat platform, or one that was equivocal in its language, as against the frank pledges of Mr. Wilson, who has won the confidence of the country, the latter, if a candidate, would easily prove the victor.

#### FLIGHT OF THE NORTHERN REFUGEES

WHILE not so prolonged as the misery endured by the Tartars in their historical flight westward centuries ago, the rout of Huerta's army in northern Mexico, followed by the frantic exit of his generals from Chihuahua City, carrying with the retreating army frightened federal sympathizers with their goods and chattels, is strongly reminiscent of that earlier forced march to escape the vengeful Juchi. In the demoralized caravan that for eight days struggled through the desert to the northern border line aside from the deposed military governor, the seven generals, subordinate officers and troops, were men, women and children, representative of the richest families in the republic of Mexico. They were impelled to the journey, with its consequent hardships from scarcity of food and water, by the wild reports that no mercy would be shown them when the rebel army should invest the capital of Chihuahua.

Throughout that terrible eight days' march the refugees were possessed by an absorbing fear that if they dropped behind they would be seized by the guerrillas of the pursuing body and subjected to untold indignities. As a result the poor creatures, half famished and in a state of mental panic, made strenuous exertions to keep pace with the activities of the vanguard, the despair of those who by reason of physical disability fell behind constituting an agonizing feature of the miserable procession. A correspondent of the New York Times who witnessed the arrival of the straggling line, from the hills of Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, writes:

Many who had started out in vehicles later marched on foot; scores who attempted to carry their treasures had to abandon them through sheer weariness; so that their tracks were strewn with discarded impedimenta—clothing, bric-a-brac, and valued trinkets, which they had hoped to carry to safety. Behind them they left the blackened ashes of campfires, marking at eight stages on the trip the eight nights where they had camped, at times, in a cold wind blowing off the high plateau and often within the hearing of howling coyotes. The trave'ing in the day was occasionally through sandstorms. It was impossible to estimate the number of refugees, but observers said they would aggregate several thousand.

Meanwhile, in Mexico City the usurper responsible for all this misery was diverting himself with a bull-fight when he was not engaged in befogging his brains with the native brandies to which he is so notoriously addicted. Just now, however, the dictator is reported to be intent on receiving news of the progress of the bloody struggle for possession of Tampico, which the rebels are making desperate efforts to capture and the federal troops are as bravely and persistently striving to hold. Much depends on

the outcome. If the port city falls the moral effect on the federal army will be most depressing, weakening still further the prestige of Huerta, already suffering from the victories of Villa and the craven retreat of the federal generals from Chihuahua City. Mexico is furnishing dramatic history in unexpected proportions of late. With the northern territory swept clear of federal troops the march to Mexico City will begin.

#### OROZCO'S LATEST SWITCH

LIKE the Irishman's flea is General Orozco—when you put your hand on him he isn't there. Originally, an independent revoler, he supported the Madero regime, on a subsidy, accepted a command under Huerta when the usurper came into power, presumably, for a price, and now that Huerta's star is waning and his forces in northern Mexico are dissipated the nimble Orozco deserts his cause and with Salazar and 4000 unpaid but well-armed troops starts south on a mission not disclosed, possibly, to effect a coalition with the victorious Villa. In that event the course to the capital would be fairly clear and the march swift.

With Zapata giving every evidence of renewed hostilities south of the capital it begins to look as if Huerta would presently become the interior of a sandwich with Zapata and Villa the sidewalls. If it should prove that Orozco and Salazar, who have broken with Mercado, head of the northern federal army, are planning a merger with Villa it is all up with Huerta and the moment an announcement comes of the complete desertion of the two generals we may look for a panic among the Huerta supporters. It will be a case of *sauve qui peut*, with devil take the hindmost—reading Zapata for devil.

Even if the Orozco-Salazar defection is in favor of Felix Diaz and Gomez, as reported, the outlook is dark for Huerta. But the fact that Orozco is headed southward leads to the suspicion that he and Salazar have no fear of thrusting their heads into the Villa lion's mouth. Doubtless, messages have passed between the respective commanders since the retreat to Ojinaga and the break with Mercado: the definite result. It will be several days before the truth can be known. Meanwhile, if our surmise is correct, Huerta's rope is about run.

#### ENDING OF A LONG QUEST

PATRIOTISM, according to the purloiner of Da Vinci's famous masterpiece, "Mona Lisa," was what inspired the Italian, Vincenzo Perugia, to steal the canvas from the Louvre in Paris and smuggle it across the Alps. As a small offset to what Napoleon wrested by wholesale from his beloved Italy, in the way of art treasures, a century ago by force of arms, Perugia took back by stealth the picture of Lisa del Giocondo, conceiving that he was amply justified, for the honor and glory of his country. He chose one of the best productions of the genius of his native land, probably arguing that anything less than the best was hardly worth while. For two years and a half the French government had searched in vain for a clue to the thief who unexpectedly revealed himself to a Florentine antiquary.

Apparently, the stolen picture was offered for sale, which rather upsets the rather fanciful plea that it was taken to restore to Italy, in part, of what the Corsican had despoiled the country. Dr. Poggi, director of the Florentine museum, set the trap for the pseudo "patriot," who was promptly arrested when he met the museum director by appointment to show the picture and agree upon the amount to be paid. As was the theory at the time of the Mona Lisa's disappearance the thief was a former workman at the Louvre, for three years employed as a decorator. He cut out the canvas, hid the frame, carried away the painting under his blouse, smuggled it across the frontier in a trunk having a false bottom and for more than two years had kept it concealed in Florence until his "patriotism" impelled him to offer it to the famous Florentine museum—at a price.

Greatly as the Italians would like to retain Leonardo Da Vinci's wonderful work it will be immediately restored to its rightful owner with all the pomp

and ceremony of an emotional race. Considering that the historical picture was lawfully acquired by Francis I of France, almost four centuries ago, and has been an alien from the country of its conception in all that time, the right of title is hardly to be disputed, hence any other course than a prompt return of the stolen goods is inconceivable. It is interesting to note that Da Vinci was famous not only for his portraits of women, but as an architect, sculptor, scientist, engineer, mechanician and musician. His celebrated painting of the wife of the Florentine, Fr. del Giocondo, occupied the artist nearly four years and in 1504, when he desisted, he proclaimed it still unfinished. Twelve years later, in 1516, he accepted an invitation from Francis I to go to Paris where for three years he lived at the Chateau de Cloux engaged on commissions from his royal patron. Da Vinci died at Cloux in 1519.

#### BURLESON'S AMBITIOUS PROGRAM

A SIDE from the recommendation of an appropriation of \$5000 to provide for an experimental aerial mail service, a one-cent letter postage rate, and the admission of books to the parcels post classification the public will be mainly interested in Postmaster General Burleson's renewed suggestion that his department should have control over all means of communication of intelligence. He points out that the first telegraph line in this country was maintained and operated as a part of the postal service and he expresses regret that congress saw fit to relinquish this facility to private enterprise. He properly argues that the monopolistic nature of the telegraph business makes it of vital importance to the people that it be conducted by unselfish interests, and this can be accomplished only through government ownership.

Naturally, the same argument is applicable to ownership and operation of the telephone lines. Court decisions have held that a telephone message and a telegram are the same within the meaning of the laws governing the telegraphic service, which should enable the government to acquire both the telephone and telegraph lines of the country upon payment of an appraised valuation. It is of further interest to note that the committee of investigation appointed last June to determine the preliminary steps necessary for the taking over of the two systems, to supplement the postal service, is now engaged in preparing a report and if the findings justify such action proper recommendation will be made by the department at a later date.

In view of this it is easy to understand why Senator Lewis' bill providing for government ownership of telephones is a trifle premature and does not receive the entire approval of the administration. That it will be withheld and a substitute measure introduced in both houses, emanating from Chairman Moon of the house postoffice committee, is thought likely. President Wilson is believed to favor government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines and if the prospective report is favorable the only question to consider is the advisability at this time of the step which, of course, entails an enormous expenditure of money. The desirability of the move appears not to be doubted.

President Theodore N. Vail of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, naturally, does not look kindly upon government acquisition of the quasi-public utilities under his management and asserts that experience has shown government ownership abroad to be unsuccessful. It will be recalled that when Mr. Hitchcock, former postmaster general, recommended acquisition and operation of the telegraph and telephone systems of the country President Taft dissented, taking the ground that unless the evidence were conclusive that the government could manage the properties any more economically or efficiently than under private ownership he would not favor the project. Perhaps, the investigating committee which for six months has been delving into the question will make clear this point.

However, at that time the parcel post problem had not been solved. In the interim it has so handsomely

met all the predictions of its advocates that the department is better justified in tackling the greater complication. Moreover, the progress of the merit system in the federal service has materially lessened the dangers of the power of appointment. Opponents of government ownership who were wont to point out that great benefits inured to patrons by reason of the competition of the two systems are now silenced by the fact that control of the private telegraph system and that of the telephone is practically merged so that competition no longer really exists. The public, thanks to the success of the parcel post service, is in the mood to give its approval to the later and more ambitious plan of enlarging the scope of the postoffice department.

#### CAMINETTI GUBERNATORIAL FOLLY

EVERY little while a dispatch that bears inspirational marks finds its way into the public prints cheerfully declaring that Anthony Caminetti, commissioner general of immigration, is to be a candidate for governor to succeed Johnson. If these spasmodic announcements are put forth as feelers they must be sadly disappointing to their promulgator for we have yet to observe any Democratic paper cracking its heels with joy and getting any blacker in the face than is its wont in clamoring for Caminetti. All efforts to start a boom have been futile—the seed has fallen on sterile ground.

This is greatly to the credit and good taste of our contemporaries in the state. There is an undercurrent of feeling that the name of Caminetti is not one to be signally honored at this time. Recent unpleasant events at Sacramento, Reno and San Francisco, in which a scion of the house figured prominently, have not added luster to the family name. While the faults of a father are not chargeable to a son, there is better ground for arguing that an unworthy son may be the result of lack of proper discipline at home, when the mind was plastic and the twig amenable to bending. If the elder Caminetti, then, has been unable to govern his own son, how shall he be trusted to govern a principality like California? The decentest thing Caminetti can do is to sing low, at least, until the case of his offspring is settled. At present, the young man is under sentence to the penitentiary, with a stay of proceedings pending his efforts to get a new trial. What possible chance of success could accrue to the father with his son headed for the penitentiary for gross misbehavior?

Let us hear no more of the Caminetti tentative candidacy for governor. It is not to the credit of the Democratic party in the state to have such a contingency considered and the kindest act to the federal appointee is to have his friends muzzle his ambition and keep him at Washington or as far removed from the gubernatorial scene of contest as possible. His efforts to curry favor with the Asiatic exclusionists do not make strong appeal to those of us who see the necessity for opening our ports to a few thousand good Chinese boys every year and who find in the Japanese a very present help in time of horticultural and agricultural trouble. The state has had enough of Caminetti notoriety to last a long time.

#### PRECISE DEFINITION OF "CREOLE"

BECAUSE a native son of Chinese parents elected to marry a "Creole" from New Orleans the young man found difficulty, at first, in getting the ceremony performed. A Los Angeles paper states that while there is a law preventing Mongolians, negroes and Creoles from marrying white persons there is no statute prohibiting members of races not Caucasians marrying with one another. Inferentially, this gave the Chinese-American his loophole for a license. Of course, it is an unforgivable slur on the descendants of a Latin race among whom, in Louisiana, there have been governors, representatives in congress and United States senators.

Who and what are the Creoles? They are today the children of French or Spanish parents born in Louisiana speaking the language of their European parents as fluently as they do the English tongue, having all the rights of American citizens yet not calling them-

selves Americans, but Creoles. They differ from their transatlantic stock, says George W. Cable, much as the face of nature in Louisiana differs from that in France. The title of Creole, in spite of the apparent Spanish derivative, *criollo*, did not at first belong to the descendants of Spanish, but of French. Its meaning in time implied a certain excellence of origin, and so came early to include any native of French or Spanish descent, by either parent, whose non-alliance with the slave race entitled him to social rank.

In his informing book on the Creoles of Louisiana, Mr. Cable points out that, later, the term Creole was adopted by—not conceded to—the natives of mixed blood, and is still so used among themselves. It has been commercialized in manufactured goods, as a sort of tribute to a proud title. The Acadians, children of the Nova Scotian exiles, banished by British arms in 1755, are Creoles only by courtesy. Neither Spanish nor American domination, notes their historian, has taken from the Creoles their French vernacular. This, also, is part of their title. "In fine," declares Mr. Cable, "there seems to be no more serviceable definition of the Creoles of Louisiana than this: that they are the French-speaking native portion of the ruling class." We hazard a guess that the young woman calling herself a Creole is entitled to the term only by courtesy. She probably comes under the classification of "mixed" blood and is not of the native ruling class.

#### SHATTERING OF OLD IDOLS URGED

F<sub>L</sub>UBDUB declarations to the effect that "principles are eternal, that the grand old party is loyal to the flag, to the Constitution, and to the Republic; that it will never cease to be the champion of the people," etc., etc., with similar expressions of spread-eagleism have long since failed to make converts or convince anybody. The people are astute enough to know that a party which favors a few at the expense of the many is not much of a champion for them. It is fine to be loyal to the flag, to have principles that are eternal, but what if the principles are a trifle awry? Senator Borah stated Tuesday at the meeting of the Republican national committee what we have previously emphasized in these columns, that if the Republican party adopts a reactionary platform in 1916, it will become nothing but the voice of the aristocracy. Said he:

If I did not believe that the Republican party was progressive and that 95 per cent of the members of the party have a heart interest in the great problems confronting the nation, I would not remain a member of the party. But my observations and investigations convince me that the rank and file of this party organization are just as much alive to the problems of the hour as were the men in the forefront of the party from 1856 to 1884.

We commend this utterance to those reactionary sheets now engaged in urging a standpat program on the party and denouncing all progressive principles sought to be injected into the organization. Yet here is Senator Borah, one of the big guns of the party, found preaching a doctrine wholly dissimilar and predicting certain defeat in 1916 unless the reactionary program is abandoned and cognizance is taken of the modern trend of thought as exemplified in lowered tariffs, the direct primary laws, reapportionment of delegates to the national conventions and the recognition of kindred progressive demands. As Senator Borah told his associates, "I would not be candid if I did not say that the Republican party must be progressive, and it must adopt a progressive platform and nominate a progressive candidate for President in 1916."

His conclusion agrees with that of every unprejudiced observer at all versed in the politics of the country. It was reached by a few of the more discerning when President Taft ignored his pre-election pledges and after signing the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill foolishly lauded that unregenerate measure. His acts cost the party its majority in congress and the banal work of the Republican convention at Chicago in clinging to its idols and renominating the likable but fatuous William Howard Taft completed its suicidal

course. Yet there are those who assume to say that "the main thing is to perpetuate the principles of the party . . . to refuse to surrender to disgruntled and disappointed factions," which is to be interpreted that Senator Borah is all wrong and that the reactionaries are all right.

However, the Republican national committee has heeded Senator Borah's warning to the extent of deciding on a change in the basis of representation in national conventions which will effectually block the solid south, with its sparse votes, from dictating to the Republican north as in the past, to the demoralization of the party. Other reforms are promised. That the views of Senator Borah rather than those of Mr. Barnes of New York will prevail the progressive action of the committee foreshadows. If the Republicans would win control of the lower house of congress in 1914 it is imperative to show tendencies of conforming to the manifest desires of the rank-and-file majority. We have no idea that a political revulsion of that nature will ensue, with Mr. Wilson so earnest in his performances, but, at least, the Republicans have a fighting chance in pursuing the course earnestly advocated by the progressive Mr. Borah.

#### GIVING COMFORT TO THE ENEMY

O<sub>P</sub>PER'S cartoons showing dead scenes of the good ship "Piffle" are excruciatingly funny, but we can understand why they annoy the administration. Primarily, they are intended to goad Secretary Bryan whose peace policies they satirize mercilessly. Of course, it is not his peace views, *per se*, that are the targets; the real object is to belittle Bryan in the eyes of his countrymen, which is Mr. Hearst's method of revenging himself on the man who dominated the Baltimore convention and made possible Mr. Wilson's nomination, to the disconcert of Hearst, Champ Clark, et al. For this magnificent piece of work the country has good reason to be grateful to Bryan, and in inverse ratio, Hearst cherishes a lasting grudge.

Considering the personal animus that prompts these attacks on the Nebraska man we are impelled to the opinion that the Carabao society showed a want of good taste in giving the "Piffle" travesties publicity at the annual dinner of the Order of the Carabao, which is composed of regular and volunteer officers who served in the Philippines in the four years succeeding the Spanish-American war. If the burlesque proceedings had been good natured "joshing," merely, they might have passed unnoticed, but for officers of the army and navy to countenance the attacks on the administration, that are inspired by malice, is a reflection on the good sense as well as the good taste of the society.

In addition to the thrusts at Bryan the gibes at the President's known attitude toward the Filipinos betrayed so clearly the hostility of the Carabao society to the Wilson plan of Philippine independence that the President could hardly afford to ignore it and remain in honorary affiliation with the society lest he be accused of inconsistency. Inasmuch as several members of the cabinet, supreme court justices, members of congress and several hundred army and navy officers were present at the banquet it was impossible to consider it as a private affair; in Washington circles it is the supreme topic of conversation. Doubtless, the spirit of fun that pervades the society's annual dinners—as is true of the famous Gridiron Club at Washington—must be held mainly responsible for the jeers at the administration's policies and the shots at Secretary Bryan, but, in view of the official character of the organization the program was in questionable taste. We hope nothing severer than a reprimand will result, however. Of course, Hearst is immensely tickled over the recognition given his cartoons. In a way, the society has endorsed his attacks and, conversely, damned the administration. That is what is so unforgivable from the White House viewpoint.

"Aha! of Dowie, the prophet of Zion City! His son, Gladstone, has been ordained an Episcopal minister. A prophet is never without honor, etc.

## George Moore's Comedy on Women's Instinct--By Randolph Bartlett

**T**HERE is the wisdom which is of wisdom, and there is the wisdom which is of fools; but both of these are as naught to the wisdom which is of women.

Subscribe to this bit of philosophy, or not, as you will. I am not its sponsor, not yet its original enunciator. It is simply the particular idea which seems to be expressed in George Moore's latest comedy, "Elizabeth Cooper." I am not so sure that Moore wants to leave the impression that he believes it himself, for he does not introduce any character possessing the necessary weight to be considered the spokesman of the author.

Now, men have long been divided upon this subject of women's wisdom. There are many who hold that women are intuitive beyond men, and that the possession of this natural wisdom places them on an elevated plane. These are of that kind of people who believe in Bergson and his theory, of which so much is heard, and which has been the eight-days' wonder largely because it was new. There are others who insist that woman's intuition is superior merely in her own specialized activities, and is as markedly inferior in any matters of masculine nature. For instance, these hold, a woman intuitively will know whether or not her husband really was at the office all evening, without telephoning, but without previous training and experience she will not be so reliable in business affairs. As the wisdom of the particular woman under discussion in "Elizabeth Cooper" pertains to the former genera of incidents, this comedy may be taken as supporting that view. While it may seem to be a rather laborious and unnecessary thing to decide this point previous to analyzing the play, it is quite necessary, for if this piece does not support something or other it would better not have been born, as its plot has but a single situation, and its acts are three. Therefore, must it be a drama of ideas, or the author of "Esther Waters" and "Hail and Farewell" must be convicted of piffling, which is *lese majesty* to all the hundred kings of Ireland from Brian Boru down, which is not only absurd, but literary suicide for the court so finding.

"Elizabeth Cooper" is the name of the play for no reason that can be regarded as good. She is not a character in the comedy, but the name of a book and a drama, written by one of the leading characters. She is only a casual factor, and the title is as stupid a bit of nomenclature as "Hindle Wakes," which heretofore has held the premier position in this respect. Lewis Davenant, a successful author of popular psychological novels, which appeal alike to the kitchen wench and the Viennese society leader, is the center of a dramatic circle. He is a Henry-Arthur-Jonesy sort of person, mature, experienced, calm, but with a flippancy of attitude toward life which does not characterize such men as the judge in "Mrs. Dane's Defence" or the sage in "The Divine Gift." He has been through the love mangle, and having come out without any perceptible tears in his life fabric, believes this system to be the approved one for young men. Sebastian Dayne, a relative and his secretary, is young, inexperienced, ambitious and dissatisfied—all that his patron is not. Sebastian writes poetry, but feels the domination of Davenant so keenly that he is afraid to have his work published because he thinks that everyone will find in it, whether there or not, the influence of the famous novelist for whom he acts as amanuensis.

What to do with Sebastian is the tremendous problem that is confronting everyone, Sebastian himself included, as the play opens. Sebastian unburdens himself to his mother. He wants a long freedom from all sorts of literary influences in order to develop his own bent. There is no hope for such a holiday, excepting a possibility that Davenant will go to Vienna (which famous city Mr. Moore for reasons not apparent has well-informed characters in his book place in Germany!) to see his successful play, "Elizabeth Cooper" staged. There is doubt about even this, however, for Davenant has expressed himself as weary of adulations, especially of the Teutonic sort, of which he has said to Sebastian: "Germans have no idea of art except somebody crowning somebody with laurel leaves; generally a big fat woman does the crowning." Another fine bit of Davenant satire, in which collectors of platitudes will revel, is his description of the sort of speech expected of a successful artist: "Nature is something more and something less than art; art is not nature because it is art; nature is not art because it is nature; and the stupendous creation of the artist is no less mysterious—" and there it ends, much to the reader's regret, because it is one of the best things in the book.

Throughout all of this the tenor of Sebastian's

plaint is that he is hungry for a little of the adulation, particularly that emanating from women, with which Davenant is surfeited. There is Lady Thurlow, of course, who aspires to be his Egeria, but he seeks one who is interested primarily in him because of his art, and not in his art because of him. In this state of mind he has even gone so far as to correspond with a humble person, Priscilla Jones by name, signing Davenant's name to epistles and original poems in reply to admiring letters from the admiring miss. This causes a little flurry of fun, for Priscilla marries, confesses her former infatuation to her husband, the second mate of a brigantine, and he comes, with all sails set, to demand a return of his wife's letters. Davenant is amused and passes over his secretary's caprice with the utmost good humor.

This incident leads to a discussion by Davenant and Sebastian of Gabrielle, Countess von Hoenstadt, of Vienna, who, likewise, has displayed deep interest in the author, and in fact has been instrumental in having "Elizabeth Cooper" staged in Austria. (Even Davenant labors under the geographic misapprehension as to the location of the city where his drama is to be produced.) She has sent a miniature, which shows her to be a charming person, but the *blase* artist is not interested. The upshot of it is that Davenant will not go to Vienna, either to see his play in German, or to meet the countess, and as Sebastian is so deeply moved by the possibilities of romance, he insists that the young man shall go alone, impersonate his famous principal, take charge of the rehearsals, meet the countess, have his holiday, and take his fill of romance. Thus the first act ends.

One month passes. Davenant is at his country house and has had only the briefest letters from his secretary. Comes the ancient stage device, a letter preceding its sender by only a few moments. Sebastian has written: "My dear cousin, my dear Lewis, you are so good, so kind. Let me Claremont Villa, only for two days, and as I am still Lewis Davenant, will you oblige me by becoming Sebastian Dayne? We shall arrive tomorrow." Davenant is highly amused at the intrigue suggested by the "we," and has barely time to give orders to the servants as to the changes in identity, when Sebastian and his countess arrive. The young couple display all the signs of perfect infatuation. The youth engineers the absence of the countess for long enough to let him explain to Davenant, who finds the whole affair extremely diverting, even the account of the first-night speech by the "author," and the banquet in his honor. When Sebastian informs him that he and the countess are married, however, he regards the situation as no longer humorous. "The one thing that concerns me," he says, "is that you have married her in my name, and I am not a marrying man."

Now the question is, how, when and by whom, is the countess to be told the truth. Also, the question is, Does the countess love Sebastian, whom she practically kidnaped to the altar before he had a chance to explain his identity, or does she still love Davenant to whom she wrote the letters that started the complications? She is a cheerfully feminine person, who likes to have her husband "do" her hair, and prattles innocently of her first husband who carried her off from a convent to a castle in the forest, and was shot by a man supposed to be in love with her, and so on, indefinitely. She is surprised to find that her young husband has written so many books—seventeen in all—and he has to assure her that he started writing at sixteen in order to account for them all. After minor contretemps the second mate of the brigantine reappears, renewing his demand for Priscilla's ante-matrimonial letters from Davenant. Sebastian is Davenant to the countess, and she asks the sailor man if there was a poem in the anthology beginning "After many days, and after many years." Of this the mariner, having no head for poetry, cannot be certain, but he remembers there were many tears, sighs, hearts and kisses, whereupon the now indignant bride whisked indignantly out of the house, catches the always waiting train to town, where the real Davenant already has gone, and leaves the young husband to follow as best he may, with the impedimenta of a thoroughly incensed old salt. Thus closes the second act.

Sebastian's journey, in the wake of author and bride, is finally completed, painfully and tortuously, owing to the great capacity of the second mate person for ale, and he arrives at Davenant's town house too late for the latter to cancel the engagements for a dinner party he had previously arranged. Meanwhile, the countess has taken up a strategic position at a hotel, whence she writes to her hus-

band's "secretary," asking if he can see her at once, as she is about to leave, presumably for the continent. Sebastian insists that Davenant must get her to forgive him the episode of the sailor's lass, after which he promises he will whisk her away from the place, and tell her the truth at once. Davenant seems to succeed, but when Sebastian appears the perplexity is renewed by the fact that the countess now refuses to leave what she considers her own house, especially in view of the fact that she is aware guests are coming to dinner. Finally, she puts an end to the consternation of the two men:

GABRIELLE. I am in love with Sebastian.  
SEBASTIAN. Gabrielle!

GABRIELLE. I am in love with the Sebastian that came to Vienna, and I like very much the Sebastian whom I met here and who brought us together, told us to kiss and make friends as skilfully as if he were writing a lover's quarrel in one of his books. (She bursts out laughing.) Dear Mr. Davenant, you, the great psychological novelist, you didn't think that I believed Sebastian wrote all these books? Sebastian, how could you have fallen in love with a woman whom you believed to be such a fool? Two such clever men, a poet and a novelist. Ach! It is very sad, the saddest thing that has ever happened to me in my life.

DAVENANT. So you knew all the time that Sebastian had not written "Elizabeth Cooper!" But in the train you said, "You are Lewis Davenant."

GABRIELLE. He was looking at my miniature and for the moment—

DAVENANT. You were deceived. But what an enchanting deception! You should thank me, Countess, for having spared you what you wrote for and sent you what you desired.

GABRIELLE. I would kiss you for Sebastian if I were not afraid of making him jealous. Am I again on the verge of naughtiness? I am afraid I am, but you both deserve it. But you have not told me, Mr. Davenant, if you are sorry that you did not come to Vienna. Would you have been disappointed in me? You can tell me better now, for before you had only seen me in the ivory. Put you need not answer; you don't know, and I puzzle you.

DAVENANT. If I had gone to Vienna you would have missed the comedy which you seem to have played divinely well.

GABRIELLE. Your comedy, Mr. Davenant.

DAVENANT. Mine, but into which you introduced a marriage.

GABRIELLE. I have always said that I should invent marriage if it had not been invented long ago; and the day that I invented Sebastian's was such a beautiful day and the air smelling of lilac. Has Sebastian told you of the old priest that we found asleep in a chair, and who would not marry us for a long while because we had no papers to show? I cried and turned away, saying, "What sins I may commit, father, I dedicate to you." And then he—

DAVENANT. I suppose there is nothing to do but to laugh, only it is rather difficult to laugh all of a sudden.

GABRIELLE. Sebastian isn't laughing. Sebastian, what is the matter with you?

SEBASTIAN. I suppose you thought I was too stupid to write any of Lewis' books.

DAVENANT. Now, Sebastian, we can't have any more quarrels tonight. Look upon yourself as the most fortunate man in the world. Fellows like you always get out of their scrapes. (The clock strikes eight.) Eight o'clock! My guests will soon be here.

GABRIELLE. May Sebastian take me to your room and make my hair for me? Come, darling.

There are but a few strokes left. Mr. Moore has a little fun with the folk of the dinner party. The news that Sebastian has returned from Vienna with a woman "who calls herself the Countess von Hoenstadt" has spread rapidly, but the information otherwise is meager. Lady Thurlow, the forsaken Egeria, assured Davenant that there will be few guests at his dinner, because they do not approve, and cannot afford to risk their reputations in such society. Her knowledge of human nature is weak, however, and the guests arrive, frankly interested, not to say curious. Lady Thurlow has the "tag," and addresses it to Sebastian, referring to Davenant: "He is laughing at us. It is a subject of a joke with him, of farce, of comedy, but for me it is the end of my life."

It is an amusing psychological study in certain respects, but not sufficiently vital or universal in this direction to be entitled to serious consideration in the category of the drama of ideas, nor yet containing enough action to provide an evening of pure amusement. It is just a trifle amusing so far as it goes, from the workshop of an artist who seems to have had a little spare time on his hands. ("Elizabeth Cooper," By George Moore. John W. Luce & Co.)

## DRAMATIC OFFERINGS IN LONDON

**I**N the London theaters just now almost anyone should be able to find satisfaction. There is everything from Ibsen to Harry Lauder. If one likes old fashioned melodrama with a thrill a minute, "Sealed Orders" at Drury Lane will please; farce at its best can be found at the Comedy where Charles Hawtry is playing "Never Say Die;" musical comedy has a new success in the "Pearl Girl," but I believe your readers would be interested in the more serious type of play and would choose, perhaps, Robert Loraine in the "Place in the Sun," Chesterton's new "Magic" at the Little, or the repertory plays at the St. James.

"A Place in the Sun" is better than most of the new plays given this season, though not extraordinary in any way. It is the old story of the so-called "wronged" girl whose protector in this case is a strong big brother, who loves the sister of the villain. The villain in point is the son of a rich, upper-class gentleman who would disown his son if he marries the girl. Not being able to earn an honest living and having a certain code of honor which makes him refuse the brother's offer of support, there seems nothing for him but to desert the girl even though he loves her.

As a picture of the weakness and absolute uselessness of the idle rich, upperclass Englishman, it is interesting, but the very forced ending with villain suddenly awakening and promising to marry the girl even though he must wash windows to support her, while the worst character of all, the old father, who has been responsible for the whole condition, repents and gives his son his fortune, and the leading man wins the ingenue, is much too sugared over to be attractive and leaves a bad taste in your mouth.

G. K. Chesterton's "Magic," presented by Kenelm Foss at the Little, has not the weakness of the "Place in the Sun." It is not a plot play nor even a study of character, but rather a general discussion of magic in all of its different phases, presented by different types of people with their contrasting views of the supernatural. The Duke in whose home the scene is laid, is a man who contributes financially to both sides of every cause, bothering little in theories but full of love for his niece and nephew. The niece has lived in Ireland and believes in fairies and their powers. The nephew has lived in America and is an atheist with no interest or belief in the supernatural. He thinks the Biblical miracles have been explained by modern conjuring. There is a parson upholding his religious mysteries and a doctor believing only what his materialistic philosophy has taught him. The central figure is the "Stranger," as he is called. He is first seen in the prelude, a charming scene on the top of a hill at dusk, where he meets Patricia, the girl from Ireland. In his long coat and pointed hood he tells her of fairies and says he himself is one. It is all very fanciful and poetic and yet has a human note underlying all. As in the last lines when Patricia says to him, "But you come in the shape and size of a man?" "Because I would speak with a woman," the stranger answers.

The first acts drops from the fanciful to a prosaic drawing room. The mystical Stranger enters as an ordinary conjurer, engaged for an evening's entertainment at the duke's home for the purpose of breaking the faith of the Irish girl. Patricia, hurt and disappointed on discovering her fairy an ordinary trickster, leaves him. Her brother, however, resents a man of such class having any relation with his sister and shows his anger by exposing the conjurer's methods. Sore from the skeptic's taunts, the Stranger leaves his ordinary tricks and proves his power by moving pictures and chairs and finally changes a light seen in the distance from red to blue. The young man is maddened by this apparently supernatural exhibition, and is taken ill as a result. In a dangerous condition, the others all beg of the conjurer an explanation to tell the boy in order to cure him. At last he consents, though he knows they will none of them believe him. He says it is no trick, he has called upon supernatural powers. Of course, no one believes him. Finally, the sister comes and begs of him the explanation. He tells her his whole story, how he had discovered his clairvoyant powers and used them until he found out how evil the results were; how the power which he had controlled turned against him and used him, until he fled from it all, to earn his living by the tricks of the trade, the vulgar though harmless profession of the conjurer. The undertone of love between the two makes a strong scene and the girl alone believes in his power.

In the last act the awful struggle of the magician to cast off his evil power is most dramatic. He rushes into the garden saying, "I am going to ask the God whose enemies I have served if I am still worthy to save a child." Apparently, his prayer is answered for in the garden he finds a natural explanation of his magic and he gives satisfaction to

the boy. He refuses to tell the others, however, for he says should they know they would never believe it more than a trick.

It is keenly interesting in its presentation of a subject difficult to handle dramatically. The possibility of supernatural power, its truth in contrast to materialistic skepticism and the danger of its use is woven into a story full of atmosphere and heart interest. Clever lines keep the audiences in splendid good humor while at other times they are gripped with human truths. WILLAMENE WILKES.

London, Dec. 6, 1913.

## Norton Not Out of the Woods Yet

While Supervisor Norton was able to purchase immunity from immediate recall by backing down from his stubborn position on the good roads question, he is not yet free from menace, and a new recall against him has been started. This document not merely attacks his general fitness for public office but also declares that he is mentally deficient and that his memory is faulty. As this new movement is not being staged merely for the purpose of obtaining one specific reform, there is reason to believe it may go through to the finish, and there are those who declare that it is being backed by an ambitious aspirant to the Norton chair, whose hopes were nipped when the other recall was dropped.

## In Pomona

I drank a draught of wine!  
The vintage, open air,  
And saw the bubbles shine  
Within it everywhere;  
Its color was of gold,  
Its odor was the rose,  
And it was icy cold  
From sparkling mountain snows.

Thus, from a turquoise cup,  
Upon an emerald plate,  
I drank the fragrance up  
Bestowed on me by fate.  
And saw around the rim  
Rich jewels gleam and shine,  
Then filled it to the brim  
And, once more, drank that wine.

My step grew swift and light,  
I held my head erect,  
As one who has in sight  
A joy he may expect.  
The way, which seemed so long,  
Now had its end in view,  
And speech was changed to song  
Whose notes rang clear and true.

And while I sang and laughed  
In sheer light-hearted glee,  
Continually I quaffed  
The wine poured out for me.  
And, when at close of day,  
My thirst was quenched, I went  
To rest, without delay,  
Filled with a deep content.

But even in my dreams  
I tasted once again  
The magic wine which seems  
To glow in every vein.  
And wished for nothing more  
Than once again to fare  
Where I had been before  
And drink the open air.

—GERTRUDE E. DARLOW.

## GRAPHITES

It is proposed to commemorate one hundred years of peace with Great Britain by erecting monuments in every state on the Canadian border. A bill appropriating \$500 for this purpose has been introduced. Will the class in mathematics stand up and say what sort of a monument can be provided at \$50 a state, to include all expenses?

Miss Margaret Schallenger, newly-appointed state "elementary commissioner" at a salary of \$4000 a year, cheers our hearts by saying that although the "rocking of the cradle" must be abandoned it does not follow that motherhood, also, must go. We move you, that Margaret's salary be raised as a mark of gratitude.

Gov. Ammons of Colorado is to be subjected to the recall unless he orders the militia withdrawn from the strike-bound districts. The executive is given five days in which to prove that he is, first of all, true to his oath of office. His actions in the past indicate that he is not to be coerced by threats.

As predicted, all of the Hitchcock amendments to the currency bill have been defeated and the passage of the reform measure this week seems fairly certain. It is good news to the country, and should insure a big Christmas week of shopping.

Orozco has defied Huerta, but he will be good if payment is forthcoming for himself and his men. No pay, no fight. Loyalty in Mexico has its metes and bounds.

## By the Way



Antiquity of Museum Seal

Gently chiding me for my levity in treating of the seal of the Southwest Museum, its founder and secretary, the erudite Charles F. Lummis, takes pains to put me en rapport with the symbol enclosed in the seal which he explains is the most ancient-known representation of the Aztec eagle-and-the-rattlesnake—the forerunner, by one thousand years, of the present seal of Mexico. On the seal on the invitation sent out it is about life size or a little larger. "It is judged to be the most valuable American antique of its size in the world," Mr. Lummis avers, "and is absolutely unique. It represents, in the very best type of Indian conventionalization, the eagle clutching the rattlesnake with his talons and with his beak. And the Cubists of today have nothing over the aborigines of a millennium ago. Furthermore, this is the only known artifact which links the Aztec civilization with that of the Southwest. The unbaked generally maintain that the Southwest is Aztec—which is absurd. This precious fetish found its way from the ancient Aztlan up to Arizona by barter—and these tribes for 2000 miles did have a traffic in valuable articles, without tribal relationship. At the foundation and incorporation of the Southwest Museum it was the unanimous judgment of the directors to take this rarest and most appropriate of artifacts as symbol of the seal, not only for its rarity but for its pre-historic significance. The snake typifies Wisdom and Eternity. The eagle typifies farsightedness and courage and lofty flight." I cry peccavi. Never again will I poke fun at things so sacred.

## Charles W. Fairbanks and Job

Former Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks never has been noted for any propensity to mingle freely with his fellow humans. Unlike most men who have been much in public life, he is not a "mixer" and makes no pretensions in that direction. He is more than ever in retirement this year and has steadfastly resisted all efforts to decoy him away from The Maryland in Pasadena. This, however, is not from psychological, but purely physical reasons. The troubles of Job are with him—the former Vice President has boils. He takes long walks about the Crown City, however, and indulges in exercise as he walks. Recently, a business man of Pasadena, walking to his store at an early hour, saw a block ahead of him a tall, spare figure of a man, striding along at a great rate, arms swinging back and forth and even in wide, sweeping circles about his head, like a baseball pitcher "winding up." The resident of the quiet city at the other end of the Short Line marveled at the sight, and hurried to catch up and see what manner of person this might be. He almost had to run past the tall pedestrian, and has hardly yet recovered from the shock he received when he discovered that the man was Mr. Fairbanks out for his morning constitutional.

## Automobiles the Topic of the Moment

It is difficult just now to get a sane, coherent word from any person who owns an automobile, concerning any matter not connected with gasoline or its concomitants. First of all, there is the state tax on the basis of horse power, going into effect January 1, and the Auto Club of Southern California is preparing to fight it in the courts, meanwhile, providing all owners of cars with blanks upon which to make formal protest, in order to obtain refunds in the event of the contest proving successful. Then there is the Betkouski plan of requiring every person who operates a vehicle by power from within its own corporosity, to obtain a city license, which is revocable at the discretion of the guardians of the peace and dignity of the city. The trouble with automobiles, and the reason there is constant agitation to tax them heavily and surround them with regulations annoying to careful drivers, is that the reputable man is at the mercy of the drunkard and the speed maniac, who make the streets and country roads unsafe for defenseless people. It is for the most reckless ones that the laws must be framed, and while this may seem to have no immediate connection with the horse-power tax, there is a subtle connection which must have had an influence. Meantime, it is gratifying to note that the most flagrant recent case of dis-

regard for public safety, the killing of a young woman on the road to Pasadena through what the coroner's jury described as "criminal negligence" of her companion, is not to go unnoticed, and the driver, Victor Levy, will be prosecuted. But just so long as there are Victor Levys running about loose, so long will there be regulations governing the automobile at which many will chafe, and regard as unjust.

#### Van Wyck Holding the Thought

For several days a genial person named Sidney McM. Van Wyck has been making a personal canvass of this particular section of Southern California in the interests of himself as the next governor of the sovereign state of California (Democratic), putting in literal application the direct primary idea, and seeing the folks whom he will ask later to vote for him. In addition to this idea of getting right down to the voting units, Mr. Van Wyck has another specialty, described technically, I believe, as "holding the thought." "I am going to be the next governor" he always affirms as he leaves. He says he is conducting his campaign on his own money, and that even if by an inexplicable revulsion of natural law he should fail, he will still be far from broke, and able to keep the wolf from the door when he gets back into his San Francisco law practice. No matter what one may say of this candidate, at least he is a new idea, or rather two new ideas in politics, namely, making a personal canvass of an entire state, and spending his own money to do it.

#### Elmer Booth's Steady Rise

In "Stop Thief," the melodramatic farce which is coming to the Mason next week, a Los Angeles boy will be seen in the nearest thing to a star part that the play contains. Booth went on the stage soon after he was graduated from the Los Angeles high school, and for several years was one of the most popular of the younger players among the "coast defenders," as the members of the stock companies here and around the bay are called. Not much has been heard of him of late, but he has now made good with a vengeance, and his farce methods in this play are said to be exceptionally effective.

#### Little Theater Sees a Light

Whether it is on account of the vigorous argument against opening the Little Theater with "Anatol" which was presented in The Graphic a few weeks ago, or that mature deliberation had brought a realization that the idea was not good, or simply that the announcement was unauthorized, at least, the latest news of the venture is that Galsworthy's drama of the undeserving poor, "The Pigeon," is to be the debut bill. This is fine, and John Blackwood et al. are to be congratulated upon the substitution. Plays of the caliber of those of Galsworthy must form the staple diet of the Little Theater, and unless the public wants this sort there can be no place for the enterprise. I believe it does, and that to sound the keynote with a production like "The Pigeon" will give the institution a status it could not otherwise gain.

#### Frank Wilstach Pays a Visit

Frank Wilstach, of the well known theatrical family, has been in the city and its environs for a week preparing the folks hereabout for the coming of that distinguished theatrical co-star partnership, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe. Frank's brother, Claxton, is manager "with the show" as usual. Paul, the most widely known of the three brothers, was manager for Richard Mansfield for many years, and has written an excellent biography of the famous player, as well as several dramas and adaptations. In order to keep the traditions intact. Frank's son John also has gone into the business of piloting stars, and has been out ahead of John Drew for two seasons. The concurrent Wilstach is well known among the older newspaper men of the coast, having been on the San Francisco Examiner for many years, when the present members of the staff of that paper were mere cubs, or even less.

#### Charity Thrice Multiplied

These are the days when almost every normal person is eager to perform a charitable act. The Christmas spirit is in the air. Those who cannot afford to give feel the impulse, mingled with the regret, as keenly as those who have large sums of money to spend. It is human, it is right, it is beautiful. But never has there been such strong evidence of the necessity for consolidating all charitable enterprise in the entire country. In addition to the Salvation Army, the Volunteers of America, and the Associated Charities, there are three other big organizations doing splendid work to bring happiness to the poor at Christmas—six energetic bodies, each working independently of all the others, and each worthy of the highest praise. I wonder if there will not be many cases in which families not so poor as they are unscrupulous, will be recipients of bounty from six different sources. These, though they be needy, are

not benefited, but simply pauperized by such largesse. This is a condition which cannot be remedied without the sort of systematization of charity work which is now being undertaken by the municipal charities commission.

#### Another Attack on Fruitlands

Following the second unsuccessful attempt of the annexation commission benevolently to assimilate the district of Fruitlands—an election which was reported in no other Los Angeles paper save The Graphic—another gerrymander has been worked out, and again the call for an election has been advertised in the South Pasadena Record, many miles from the district in question. It is in this frantic manner that the sections outside of Los Angeles are literally falling over one another in their haste to become swallowed up by Los Angeles, and help pay the heavy bill of taxes. In the entire history of the world, has there ever been such a damnable conspiracy of public officials and newspapers to blind the public to the truth of their own condition? Even if the officials of the Los Angeles Investment Company did what they are charged with doing, their offense was certainly no greater than that of the men who are guilty of this rank chicanery.

#### Pleasant Meeting in Rome

Writing from Rome Elmer Grey comments on the restricted size of the world after discovering seated opposite to him and Mrs. Grey in a street car, as they were returning from the Sistine Chapel, Mrs. John D. Hooker, her daughter, Miss Marion Hooker, and Miss Ellie Mosgrove of Los Angeles. They go from Rome to Constantinople and Egypt. In Florence Elmer found several old Milwaukee friends, thus confirming him in his reflections as to a small world. The Greys will be home next month.

#### Good News For Browsers

"Browsers" who had a penchant for the Old Book Shop of dear old Collins' days, and later of Ernest Dawson, will be pleased to learn that Ernest has ceased to run after strange gods and has returned to take full charge of the Old Book Shop. He tells me that he goes back with new zest and determination to replace the old atmosphere. Importations of English books will be renewed. Browsers, irrespective of purchases, will be cordially welcome and the best that is in him will be at the service of book hunters and book lovers. It is good news.

#### "Pop" Cahill's Cheering Words

My esteemed co-laborer in the benighted northern field, Hon. "Pop" Cahill of the San Francisco Call-Post, chides me for lamenting that so small a percentage of male students is in attendance at the Los Angeles normal school. The "Candid Friend" of the hyphenated postprandial paper gives utterance to this reassuring observation:

Why, bless your soul, Sam, three per cent of males is an abnormal proportion for a normal school. I remember the time when the San Francisco Normal School of the period before the fire had only a single bachelor in trousers on its roll. The girls were quite proud of him and raised him a pet. Sometimes, indeed, they tweaked him by the hair from the rear, but they made up by feeding him lollipops and chocolate creams.

This reminds me that the sole male graduate in his high school class at Alhambra four or five years ago, who was similarly "mothered" by the thirty lassies, was a 'varsity football player this year and is also a 'varsity crew man. It does not seem to have a vitiating effect, physically, to be the sole boy graduate of his class.

#### More Grief in Need of Balm

Mrs. Lester Hayward's suit against Dr. Henderson Hayward for \$100,000 damages for the alienation of her husband's affections recalls another suit which was filed a good many months ago of similar nature. In the previous suit a widow alleged that she had been trifled with by W. H. Cline, Jr., and nothing but money could heal her wounds. I have heard nothing more of the suit since the initial publicity was given. Mrs. Lester Hayward also was a widow, previous to the recent romantic marriage at Baltimore, and she is a most attractive one, if the photographs which seem so readily to find their way into the newspapers, tell the truth. More and more as the world wags on, does the wisdom of Sam Weller's father appear, when he said, "Beware of the vidders, Samivel, beware of the widders."

#### Making the Amende Honorable

Should I apologize for all the criticisms which I have passed of late upon the slipshod methods of the Los Angeles dailies, or should I take unto myself the credit for having drawn the attention of the makers of the newspapers to the errors of their ways? I hardly know, but lest I am accused of not giving credit where it is due, let me call attention to a splendid example of head-line writing in the Sunrise

Edition of the Tribune of a few days ago. "Two Shot in Gun Duel," this fine example of terseness and definite statement read, in big black letters. No chance for mistake here; no danger of the reader thinking that the participants in the duel drew their trusty dirks, and aiming at each other, fired point-blank, or that, brandishing forty-five caliber razors they emptied their magazines in a desperate fight. No sir—these shots were fired from guns. Verily the uplift has arrived, and more improvements in the quality of our sterling journals may be expected daily.

#### People's Orchestra and Supervisors

Apparently, my unhappy and reluctant prophecy regarding the People's Orchestra is about to come true. I said recently that if the enterprise was depending upon support from the county or city public funds it might as well order its shroud, or words to that effect, as these are the days when the economy cry is popular. The supervisors would pay half a million dollars for a useless cement plant if they dared, to help Los Angeles out of a hole, but to pay \$5000 to art is a different matter altogether, and not to be considered for a moment by a truly economical board. The last attempt to save the organization is a public appeal for subscriptions, by Charles Farwell Edson, who has taken up the burden laid down by the Music Teachers Association. It is unlikely that this will succeed, for reasons having to do with public psychology. The orchestra has done excellent work, but it has been demonstrated that entertainment of this quality cannot be provided at the price. Incidentally the increased efficiency of the Symphony Orchestra this season, with the cheap public rehearsals, has militated against the success of the sister body. It has always seemed to me that the idea of keeping these two orchestras going was a little ambitious for a city of the size of Los Angeles. Charley Edson has my sincere sympathy.

#### Building Up a Circulation

"I notice you have deserted your friend the Tribune," I remarked to a friend on a street car one morning this week, who, I observed, was reading one of the alternatives. "Yes," he explained. "You know the Tribune has a coupon contest of some sort going on, and every morning as I would get settled down to read the paper the conductor used to come in and excuse himself, but would I mind if he cut out the coupon, as he was collecting them for his boy, and it was so placed as not to interfere with reading matter when removed. Of course I couldn't well refuse, so I avoided the nuisance by stopping the paper." Building up a circulation indeed is a wearisome task. As General Otis would remark—"Huh!"

#### Society For Pure English

Sticklers for good diction will rejoice to learn that a band of fourteen prominent English writers has set itself the task of keeping close watch over the use of English, with the view of directing the language in the proper channel. Of the number are Oxford men of standing: Professor A. C. Bradley, for several years occupying the chair of English language and literature at Glasgow University, and Henry Bradley, joint-editor of the Oxford English dictionary; John W. Mackail, late professor of poetry at Oxford; and Professor Walter Raleigh. Other two Oxford-trained men who are of the band are the novelist, Quiller-Couch, and Robert Bridges, the poet-laureate. The novelist, Thomas Hardy, is also on the list, and Dr. Edwin A. Abbott, a well-known Cambridge scholar. There is no money subscription, and a certain number of sympathizers can for the present join by invitation of one of the original members. Dr. James Main Dixon of the University of Southern California has been nominated by the poet-laureate and is in full sympathy with the ideals and aims of the society. John W. Mackail and he were class-fellows at school. The ideal of the proposed association is at once conservative and democratic. While opposing all that is slipshod, all that blurs hard-won distinctions, it would oppose pedantic conservatism which would suppress idioms that are racy of the every-day life of the people. Let the new elements that are admitted be in full harmony with the traditions of English idiom, and the language retain the music of its inherited pronunciation. The members believe that, much as the absurd orthography of English is to be deplored, there are other profounder modifications that claim attention today.

Inside the nation's stocking what gift could better please,  
Than that which puts our commerce and finances at  
their ease?  
The senate's long delay at last is drawing to a close  
And currency reform is due to give us sweet repose.

Several large banks are reported tottering in Mexico City. They resemble the Huerta government in that respect.

# Music



By W. Francis Gates

Closing its Los Angeles engagement of a little more than two weeks with a performance of Leoncavallo's opera "Zaza," last week, the Western Metropolitan Opera Company passed out of existence. Leoncavallo conducted his opera before a fair-sized audience, but one which could not yield much of a profit. At the close of the third act, Conductor Lucca Botta, the principal tenor of the company, presented the composer with a loving cup; and then Leoncavallo made his first speech in English. It was short and to the point. Simply, "Good-bye, too soon." Had his audience been Italian, probably he would have unfolded a different tale of woe, for it is no pleasure to come from Italy to take part in opera that is a financial failure. Leoncavallo and several of the principals go to Chicago to give performances of his operas with the Chicago Opera company. The minor singers will get back to Italy as best they can, and the chorus will return to the home of most of them—San Francisco.

Thus another is added to the Pacific coast list of operatic failures. The Lambardi company, at different periods; "The Californians," chaperoned by Tom Karl of "Bostonian" fame; the Bevani company; the Tivoli company of San Francisco; the Grazi French Opera company—all these have had their tombstones erected on the Pacific coast, not to speak of the Metropolitan Opera company, which was shaken to pieces by the San Francisco earthquake. And still, opera managers seem to have faith that this is the "gold coast" for opera. For they bob up with a new one or two every season. The reason for these numerous collapses, financially—for nearly all of these companies enrolled good talent, and some of them great talent—lies in the fact that the population of the Pacific coast, when resident in the east, and through the victrolas and gramophones has been educated to demand the best. It wants to hear a Metropolitan aggregation in every annual company. But this population is not large enough to sustain expensive companies.

Take Los Angeles, for instance, with its half million population. Many of these are just founding new homes, many opening new businesses. The expense of living is large and going higher. It has only a limited number which have sufficient musical enjoyment and sufficient money to pay from \$3 to \$7 a seat for opera. To make a successful week, from a box office standpoint, there should be eight audiences, of about \$6,000 each—say \$50,000 for the week. The engagement of the present company showed an average income of a little more than \$1,000 a performance—say \$9,000 a week. And the San Francisco engagement, though better financially, was not a monetary success. Consequently, there was nothing to do but disband the company.

About \$1,000 was taken in at the benefit performance Monday night, for the payment of railroad fares. The company received a return trip allowance, but a number of them brought relatives on the return trip amount and so had no return allowance due them. The benefit performance took care of that. The managers are the ones who lose, and it may be that

Patrizzi have secured \$10,000 worth of experience apiece. The people have had the music and the managers get the experience, and the singers have seen the country, so, perhaps, everybody is satisfied. Next season it will be another manager who feels certain that the Pacific coast is yearning for grand opera and who immolates his pocket-book to supply the yearn. We ought not to object, so long as it brings to us such singers as Melis, Botta, Montesanto and others; such composers as Leoncavallo and such conductors as Nini Bellucci. Mario Lambardi was here for a part of the season and he was able to sit back and watch the other fellows writhe this time. His only interest was to collect the rental on scenery and costumes, which it is stated are his.

The worst feature of such financial failures—successful though they are as artistic performances—is the black eye this record gives the Pacific coast to Eastern and European musicians. But much of the cause of this insufficient support given to opera comes from the over-supply of concert and recital attractions sent here by eastern managers. You can't divide enough patronage for fifty attractions among a hundred and fifty and have each one get more than a third of its worth, on an average, in spite of the fact that eastern impresarios insist to the contrary.

It is a pity the Music Teachers' association, with its more than 300 members, should be faced by a financial situation which is of serious import and possibly productive of hardship to certain of its members. Just now is a crucial time in the affairs of the association, and the next few weeks will determine what its members may expect in the way of financial obligations. And yet, to an extent, the association has no one to thank but itself for the situation which it faces. The constitution of that body—the local, not the state association—puts the entire management of its affairs in the hands of its executive board. In this way, it is like a stock company, though, as it is not incorporated, the likeness ceases there. So long as the constitution is permitted to stand, with the board having all authority and the membership none; so long is there possibility of action unacceptable to a part, at least, of the membership. It is all very well to elect officers and tell them to do anything they please, but it must be remembered that conditions may be such that the officers can legally create debts of which they could not legally be made to pay one cent.

In a sense, the annual meeting of the association was on a par with certain of the previous actions. Of its membership, as stated, about 40 per cent were present to take part in the election of officers. Consequently, there may be those who will express displeasure with the results of the election, but no one has a right to do so, if he did not have interest enough in the outcome to be present and vote his choice. Several of the officers were elected by majorities of about eight or ten votes—and this with a membership of 307. This is such a condition as leads to the election of officers by well-managed cliques—though there was no suspicion of any such thing in the present case. Should the newly-elected officers find the financial conditions of the association in such good shape that they feel justified in

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U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
Nov. 28, 1913.

014589. Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bessie O. Thew, of Cornell, California, who, on Jan. 12, 1913, made Homestead Entry, No. 014589, for SW 1/4, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 16th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Wallace L. Thompson, James F. Vaughn, F. H. Thew, A. Humphrey, all of Cornell, California.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

December 20, 1913

taking office, there certainly should be a campaign begun to interest about 200 more members of the association in its doings.

In eight weeks, Los Angeles heard more than seventy concerts and operas. Then comes a month with almost nothing announced for the public ear save a symphony concert. With the congestion noted in those eight weeks, it was little wonder there was not enough money represented in the various houses to pay expenses. The only exceptions this year, I believe, were certain of the Philharmonic course concerts, notably the Kubelik-Melba and Schumann-Heink recitals. About February things will get congested again and the managers will wonder why the public does not attend concerts in Los Angeles. But—a feast or a famine, why should we care; it's nothing to what we will get over there!

Versatile as composer, conductor and organist, Frederick Brueschweiler, a recent arrival in this city, will no doubt prove a valuable addition to the musical colony of Los Angeles. He acquired his education in Europe. After coming to the United States he filled important positions as conductor and organist in Albany, N. Y., and Milwaukee, Wis., where he was organist of St. John's cathedral. In 1900 he followed a flattering call to Moscow, Russia, conducting several leading choral and orchestral organizations with great success through six years. His compositions, mostly choral works, have been performed by the leading American musical clubs. Two of his cantatas for male chorus and orchestra were performed as mass choruses by more than 3000 voices at the Swiss national musical festivals of 1899 and 1905. A goodly number of his church anthems are published by the firms of G. Schirmer and Ditson. Los Angeles should have a good organ position for so talented a man.

Gage Christopher, baritone, presented a number of his pupils in a song concert last Monday, at Symphony hall, Blanchard building. Among them were: Misses Louise Bouness, Gladys Grant, Amber Fay, May Sullivan, and Messrs. Zeller, Rebber, Zimmerman and Tunison; also Mrs. William Wells. Mr. Christopher has a number of good voices in his class and they gave a very creditable program.

Madame Nellie Melba and Jan Kubelik are enjoying a vacation in Southern California before returning to Los Angeles for a farewell recital the evening of January 2, at The Auditorium. Already, mail orders are pouring in at The Auditorium box office for this famous combination.

Kathleen Parlow, the gifted violinist, who will come here in January as the third artist in the matinee series of the Philharmonic course, opened her American season in New York last week, where she received an ovation.

Mary Garden in "La Tosca," Titto Ruffo in "Rigoletto," Carolina White in "Aida," Maggie Teyte, the English singer in "Madame Butterfly" and "Parsifal" are a few of the attractions offered by the Chicago Opera company for their season opening at the Auditorium, March 9.

Pupils of Professor Berg of the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music and Art gave a delightful violin recital Friday evening in the assembly hall. Another enjoyable recital was that given last Saturday evening by pupils of the conservatory.

Miss Margaret Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Jr., has returned from school for the Christmas holidays. Her parents will give a dancing party in her honor the evening of Dec. 27.



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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 18, 1913.

015548. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John George Richter, of Cornell, California, who, on May 14, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 015548, for E 1/2 NE 1/4, Section 8, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final three-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 6th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank H. Mueller, Joseph Bower, Nathan Wise, Charles H. Haskell, all of Cornell, California.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
014689. Non-coal.

Dec. 11, 1913.  
NOTICE is hereby given that James F. Vaughan of Cornell, California, who, on January 25, 1912, made Homestead Entry No. 014689, for S 1/2 SE 1/4, Sec. 9, S 1/2 SW 1/4, Section 10, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final commutation proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 29th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Frank H. Thew, Charles A. Toase, Edward W. Lewis, Bessie O. Thew, all of Los Angeles, California.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

Mrs. William Ramsay and the Misses Katherine and Marjorie Ramsay have opened their home on Western avenue, after a long absence in the east.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

019242. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Josephine Brown Austin, whose post-office address is 431 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 30th day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019242, to purchase the NE 1/4 SW 1/4, Section 24, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the timber estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 5th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Dec. 8, 1913.

020591. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Fred Lipper, whose post-office address is 2603 Mozart Street, Los Angeles, California, did, on the sixteenth day of October, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 020591, to purchase the S 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 9, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 23rd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

017743. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Carl S. Wilkins, whose post-office address is 636 1/2 So. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 13th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017743, to purchase the NW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 5th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

017653. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that John Fitzpatrick, whose post-office address is Santa Monica, California, did, on the 19th day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017653, to purchase the N 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, Section 14, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 30th day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

016434. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that William Threlkeld Bishop, whose post-office address is 7th and Alameda Streets, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 24th day of September, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016434, to purchase the NW 1/4, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of January, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

019324. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Henry N. James, whose post-office address is 522-26 Merchants Trust Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 10th day of July, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019324, to purchase the E 1/2 SW 1/4, W 1/2 SE 1/4, Section 20, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$200.00, and the land \$200.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 6th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.



# Art



By Everett C Maxwell

**EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK:**  
Contemporary Arts—Fine Arts Gallery.  
Max Wieczorek—Steckel Gallery.  
John O'Shea—Friday Morning Club.

As a rule the holiday season is rather dreary for art exhibitions. When the shop windows put on their gay attire and the Christmas spirit is in the air, all else is forgotten. Jolly parties and gift shopping occupy the time, and even the most ardent art lovers find little occasion to visit the galleries. I do not mean by this that the artist is overlooked or that no one buys paintings as Christmas gifts, for this is not the case. I know of many who make it a point to include small canvases by favorite painters in their gift list, and we have, I am glad to say, several families in Los Angeles who each year purchase a fine canvas as a present for the home. This is a sensible thing to do. Instead of each individual member of the family circle presenting small tokens to the others, the funds are united and a painting or other work of art is selected that all can enjoy. This is a far step in the right direction.

\* \* \*

Thus far, the fall and winter art season has been unusually limited. The only important event aside from the opening of the Fine Arts gallery has been the annual art exhibition of the California Art Club. The Jules Pages collection shown at the Steckel gallery was by far the most praiseworthy of the one-man shows to date. Never before in the recent history of art in Los Angeles have so few individual exhibitions been made. All interest seems to center about the Fine Arts gallery at Exposition Park, and every one who paints and every one who attends exhibitions has his weather eye upon the Museum scheme. Painter and public alike seem to feel that at last a new day is dawning for art. The promoters back of the county museum have taken new courage and seem assured that no obstacle can stop the progress of the institution. Just between you and me there are several obstacles that may clog the wheels of the best art project in the world, and no one can prevent it or forestall it.

\* \* \*

The opening exhibition at the museum gallery has been largely attended, and has measured up to our most rigid demands. Now that many of the loans from private collections have been returned, the walls are far less congested and present a more satisfactory aspect. Too many works yet remain, but within the next fortnight the entire collection will be rehung and rearranged, and then there will be a vast thinning in the ranks. The twenty-seven canvases from the Macbeth gallery in New York will remain at least another month, and in addition to these the first traveling exhibition of the American Federation of Art to reach Los Angeles will be shown for a limited period. This splendid collection is now en route from San Francisco and may arrive any day. As soon as it can be unpacked and hung the gallery will be ready to offer the largest and finest collection of contemporary American art ever seen west of Chicago. Gems in this collection include "Primrose" by John W. Alexander, "The Hill Side" by Colin Campbell Cooper, "Goldilocks" by Mrs. Kenyon Cox, "Dunes at Knocke" by Charles Warren Eaton, "Hazy Moon Rise" by Ben Foster, "The Spanish Ledges" by Childe Hassam, "Connecticut Landscape" by Leonard Ochtman, "The Red Barn" by E. W. Redfield,

\* \* \*

"Coast of Southern California" by Gardner Symons, "St. Mathewin Larchant" by Robt. Vonoh, "Child with Kitten" by J. Alden Weir, "The Broad Valley" by Frederick Ballard Williams, "Spring Time" by Bruce Crane, "Windham Church" by Emil Carlson. This is indeed a goodly collection in itself and shown in addition to the group sent on by Mr. Macbeth and a representative showing by Western painters the coming exhibition cannot be excelled.

\* \* \*

The newly elected art committee for the board of governors, Museum of History, Science and Art, was formally installed at a special meeting held last week. It is composed of Mrs. W. H. Housh, Mr. William M. Bowen, Mr. Rosenheim, Mr. Frank Loftus, Mrs. Julia Bracken Wendt, Rob. Wagner and Edgar Keller. All work loaned or donated to the Fine Arts Gallery must pass this well-chosen committee before it can be accepted. Mrs. M. L. Nettleship, head of the department of oriental arts for the museum, is planning a novel holiday exhibition for children. This will be a display of games and toys used by the children of the far east and will be so arranged that its educational features will be strongly accented.

\* \* \*

At the Friday Morning clubhouse Mr. John O'Shea, a new comer to Southern California, is holding his initial exhibition of landscape studies in oil. Mr. O'Shea's collection is not large, but is varied in subject and covers a wide range of treatment. Eight small sketches and twelve medium sized canvases are shown at this time. I have never had the pleasure of meeting Mr. O'Shea, but if one may judge by his work I think I am right in saying that this artist is young. Youth in his case means much. If he is young he is a promising painter. But if by any chance he is old or even middle aged, he is a hopeless failure as an artist. Here is a painter who knows the freedom of the out of door world. He sings the old song of the good green earth and chants the never ending hymn of the wide sky. He feels his nature subjects in a big, whole souled manner and paints them with more enthusiasm than technique. His brain works faster than his hand, and hand, eye and brain refuse to be harnessed abreast. Mr. O'Shea paints with a full, free brush and his colors are always clean and fresh. Light and sometimes air yield to his will and at all times he suggests movement in a true manner. Composition and color values are O'Shea's two weak points. The values are uncertain in many of the works shown and several renderings are marred by poor composition. The best canvas shown is a large square one depicting two giant trees silhouetted against a sweeping sky. This is splendid in tone, well composed and pleasing in effect. Two small sketches, one of a wind-swept tree and the other of trees and flying clouds, are particularly good. Mr. O'Shea is a man to watch. I predict for him a bright future.

\* \* \*

Joseph Greenbaum, the ever popular painter of portraits, is never idle. When he is not moving his studio into larger quarters he is painting striking canvases. Lately, he has moved from the Wright and Callender building to the twelfth floor of the new structure on the corner of Hill and Sixth streets, where he has set up his easel preparatory to painting the largest portrait

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ever executed in the west. This will be an outdoor study of Mrs. Anita Baldwin McClaughry, standing by her thoroughbred riding horse and holding in leash a huge Russian wolf hound. This canvas will be nine feet one way by twelve the other, and must be specially woven. Greenbaum has just completed two life size, three-quarter length poses of the late E. J. Baldwin, which are among the best work that this artist has shown us. One canvas depicts Mr. Baldwin seated on a rustic bench in his garden, and the other shows him gazing from his library window upon the sunny landscape beyond. Both of these are well drawn, strongly modeled, and remarkably good in color.

\* \* \*

Francisco Cornejo, a young painter from the City of Mexico, is holding a special holiday exhibition of sketches at his attractive barn studio at 1817½ South Flower street. Young Cornejo has held several exhibits since coming to Los Angeles more than a year ago, but the present showing is by far the largest he has yet offered. In view of this artist's extreme youth, he is vastly to be considered. He draws with much skill and knowledge, and applies his color in an interesting way. While he possesses no striking individuality, and we are forced to admit that he has yet to find himself, yet there is much that is solid and sure about his work. Seventy-five small sketches are hung at this time, including oil, water color, pen and ink, tempera and chalk. The subjects are varied and embrace everything from figure work to still life. In fact some of Cornejo's best canvases are colorful bits of still life artistically arranged and splendidly colored. Among the most noteworthy studies shown mention may be made of "Head Study," "Corner of Old Adobe," "San Gabriel Mission," "Jar and Lemons," "Fountain Square," "San Juan Mission," "Jar, Book and Candle Stick," "San Juan, Mexico," "Sunny Garden" and "Mission Detail."

\* \* \*

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.  
Dec. 4, 1913.

0227. Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Emery Lessiah, of Santa Monica, California, who, on November 17, 1908, made Home-  
stead Entry, No. 15061, Serial No. 0227, for  
NW¼, Section 23, Township 1 S., Range  
20 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of  
intention to make final five-year proof, to  
establish claim to the land above de-  
scribed, before Register and Receiver, U.  
S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California,  
on the 22nd day of January, 1914, at 9:30  
o'clock a.m.

Claimant names as witnesses: John H.  
Mund II, of Box 306, Santa Monica, Cal.;  
Jacob Richter, of Sawtelle, California;  
Frank Sletz, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Nora  
Mundell, of Box 306, Santa Monica, Cal.  
FRANK BUREN, Register.



For the last six years Miss Florence Marsh and Miss Martha Marsh, the attractive young daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Marsh, have shared their Christmases with the children who would be unnoticed by Santa Claus, were it not for the word whispered in the jolly old saint's ear by those more fortunate than the waifs of the city. Christmas day, the beautiful grounds of the Marsh home in Westchester place will be the scene of the sixth annual Christmas party for the poor children of the city, and preparations have been made to care for upward of six hundred of the little ones. The big tent, made especially for these occasions, will be stretched over the tennis court, next to the quaint "cabin" which was built for Mr. Marsh's "stag" gatherings. The interior will be given the holiday flavor by Christmas greens and in one corner will be the huge tree to delight the youngsters' eyes. Colonel William M. Garland, as Santa Claus, will distribute from a colossal pack a little pocket book filled with shining pennies, to each child, a doll for the girls, a toy for the boys, and articles of wearing apparel for both. Hot chocolate and cookies will be served, and each child will receive candies, nuts, fruits, etc., which are an indissoluble part of the Yuletide. Assisting Mrs. Marsh and the Misses Marsh will be Mrs. Isaac Milbank, Mrs. J. C. Drake, Mrs. Gail B. Johnson, Mrs. Randolph Huntington Miner, Mrs. William M. Garland, Mrs. Fred Wilcox, Mrs. Harry Gray, Mrs. Milbank Johnson, Mrs. E. J. Marshall, Mrs. Granville MacGowan, Mrs. W. W. Mines, Mrs. Charles G. Andrews, Mrs. W. J. Chichester, Mrs. Hamilton B. Rollins, Miss Daphne Drake, Miss Louise Johnson, Miss Marian Hill-Smith, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Katherine Chichester, Miss Juliette Boileau, Miss Louise Hunt, Miss Grace Constance Willis, Miss Harriet Severance, Miss Caroline Trask, Miss Florence Clark, Miss Florence Avery, and Miss Laura Willis.

Miss Josephine Lacy, whose marriage to Mr. Joseph Higgins takes place Monday evening, January 12, is one of the most attractive brides-elect of the season, and her many friends are filling the calendar for the days that elapse before the wedding day. December 27, Mrs. O. L. Souden is to give a luncheon; December 21, Miss Vivian Caunt and Miss Gertrude Caunt of Pasadena will have her as guest of honor at a luncheon for the younger set; December 30 the Misses Helen and Elizabeth Brant are to give a luncheon in her honor; January 2, Miss Amy Busch will compliment her and Miss Katherine Flint at luncheon; January 5, Miss Winifred Maxon is to be hostess at a luncheon and theater party, and January 8 Mrs. Malcolm McNaghten will preside at a luncheon. In addition to these there are several other affairs for which definite plans have not yet been made. Miss Lacy has chosen Miss Winifred Maxon and Miss Marjorie Lacy as her maids of honor, and Miss Marjorie Lee and Miss Amy Busch are to be the bridesmaids. Mr. Ward Higgins will serve his brother as best man, and the ushers will be Mr. William Gordon Lacy, Mr. Allen Crary and Mr. Carlton Merrill of this city, and Messrs. Leland Scott and Carl Shattuck of San Francisco.

One of the most delightful parties of the week was the dinner dance given in honor of Miss Daphne Drake by Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny. Covers were laid for twenty guests at a table beautifully decked with orchids and delicate ferns. After dinner a number of young people came in for danc-

ing. The library and hall were bright with baskets and wreaths of Christmas holly, while in the living room tall vases of American Beauties carried out the holiday idea.

Miss Josephine Lacy, who is one of the popular brides-elect of the season, was guest of honor at the luncheon given Tuesday by Mrs. Arthur Letts at Holmby House, the Letts' beautiful home at Hollywood. Two tables were arranged for the luncheon, the centerpiece of one being of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns, and the other of Cecile Brunners and fern, with pink-shaded candelabra. Covers were laid for Mrs. William Lacy, Mrs. Harold Janss, Mrs. Albert H. Busch, Mrs. Malcolm McNaghten, Mrs. Richard Hanna, Mrs. Harry Borden, Mrs. Forrest Stanton, Mrs. Edwin Janss, Miss Besse Baker, Miss Pauline Vollmer, Miss Virginia Walsh, Miss Amy Busch, Miss Elizabeth Wood, Miss Katherine Stearns, Miss Winifred Maxon, Miss Fanny McClure, Miss Mary Belle Peyton and Miss Gertrude Hanna.

Miss Daphne Drake has been the honoree of a number of brilliant affairs since her debut, but none more charming than the dancing party given Tuesday evening by her aunt and uncle, Mrs. Mary Wilcox Longstreet and Mr. Alfred Wilcox. The guests were received in the beautiful home on West Adams street, which was a garden of roses and chrysanthemums. In the hall and drawing room were American Beauties, the library blossomed with shaggy yellow chrysanthemums, and the porches were decked with My Maryland roses. Dancing was enjoyed in a canvas pavilion erected on the front lawn, with the walls concealed with a latticed canopy of smilax and holly and electric lights, with holly wreaths and Christmas greenery hung at the sides. In the dining room, where supper was served, the tables had centerpieces of big silver balls, which contained quaint favors for the guests. Tulle bows and the soft light of candles added to the pretty effect.

Miss Louise Johnson of Hotel Darby complimented Miss Helen Weaver, the house guest of Miss Mary Forve, with a luncheon Wednesday afternoon. Violets formed the centerpiece and made nosegays at each place. Mrs. Robert Marsh chaperoned the party, which included Miss Amy Busch, Miss Daphne Drake, Miss Katherine Flint, Miss Marian Hill-Smith, Miss Ruth Winslow, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Louise Hunt, Miss Juliette Boileau, Miss Josephine Lacy, Miss Constance Byrne, Miss Grace Willis and Miss Marian Hill-Smith. Afterward the guests enjoyed the matinee at the Majestic theater.

Mrs. Walter J. Hughes, Miss Marguerite Hughes and Miss Reavis Hughes of West Adams street gave a reception Wednesday afternoon, for which they decked the hospitable Hughes home in "holly berries and mistletoe." Assisting in receiving were: Mrs. Walter Lindley, Mrs. Henry W. O'Melveny, Mrs. J. B. Banning, Mrs. Maurice Healy, Mrs. George A. Caswell, Mrs. Wesley Clark, Mrs. H. M. Van Dyke, Mrs. W. P. Johnston, Mrs. H. H. Burn, Mrs. Walter B. Cline, Mrs. N. P. Conrey, Mrs. Emma Cloud, Mrs. West Hughes, Mrs. C. B. Jones, Mrs. Roy Koster, Mrs. James H. Utley, Mrs. Stanley Guthrie, Mrs. H. L. Hyatt, Mrs. Ross Kirkpatrick, Mrs. J. W. McKinley, Mrs. William Thompson, Mrs. J. R. Scott, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, Mrs. Joseph Williams, Mrs. Louis Tolhurst, Mrs. Irwin Widney, Miss Grace Wilshire, Miss Mary Hughes, Miss Kath-

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Friday at noon, at the family home in Pasadena, Miss Marjorie McLachlan and Miss Gladys McLachlan, daughters of Mr. James J. McLachlan, were the brides at a double wedding, at which Mr. Harvey Sutherland Bissell and Mr. Gardner Towne were the bridegrooms. Owing to a recent bereavement in the family the church wedding planned was abandoned and only relatives witnessed the ceremony. Miss Gladys, who became the bride of Mr. Towne, wore her going-away gown of French blue, trimmed in mink, with a close-fitting black hat, while Miss Marjorie, whom Mr. Bissell claimed, wore a suit of taupe, with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Towne are enjoying a honeymoon trip through the east, while Mr. and Mrs. Bissell are in the north. Mr. McLachlan's eldest daughter, Miss Nita McLachlan, was married just a little more than a month ago to Mr. Ralph Reynolds, who is a "frat" brother of Mr. Towne, both of whom were students at Stanford and members of the Zeta Psi.

Mrs. Frederick O. Johnson of 1005 West Twenty-eighth street gave a tea party Wednesday afternoon for which several hundred invitations were issued. The house was abloom with red and pink roses, arranged in masses of greenery. Assisting the hostess were Mrs. O. T. Johnson, Mrs. Willis H. Booth, Mrs. Jack Jevne, Mrs. Ross Campbell, Mrs. Thomas Caldwell Ridgeway, Mrs. Frederick W. Flint, Mrs. S. S. Salisbury, Mrs. William Bayly, Mrs. Robert Marsh, Mrs. Arthur Letts, Mrs. A. H. Busch, Mrs. H. M. Bishop, Mrs. Edwin S. Rowley, Mrs. Ezra T. Stimson, Mrs. Albert Llewellyn Cheney, Mrs. A. C. Bilicke, Mrs. Benjamin F. Johnson, Mrs. Henderson Hayward, Mrs. Loren D. Sale, Mrs. Willard Doran, Mrs. Norman Church, Mrs. E. A. Featherstone, Mrs. Dwight Hart, Mrs. Edward Lawrence Doheny, Mrs. J. Crampton Anderson, Mrs. Celia White, Mrs. Fred Griffith, Mrs. Rolland Sevier, Mrs. W. S. Cross, Mrs. Charles Noyes, Mrs. W. T. Hutchinson, Mrs. Robert Wankowski, Mrs. William Chick, Mrs. H. B. Gates, Mrs. Charles Bagg, Mrs. Carroll Allen, Mrs. Herman Henneberger, Mrs. Glover P. Widney, Mrs. Fred Hines, Mrs. Fred Phillips, Mrs. Allison Barlow, Mrs. John W. Kemp, Mrs. Jotham Bixby, Jr., and Miss Valentine Hernandez.

Mrs. Sumner P. Hunt will preside at a large reception to be given this afternoon at the Ebell clubhouse, at which her charming young daughter, Miss Louise Hunt, will make her debut. The reception room will be in the Christmas colors of red and green, with roses and fernery carrying out the scheme. A number of Miss Hunt's girl friends, debutantes of last season and this year, and debutantes who will blossom next season, are to assist her, and Mrs. Hunt's close friends will also lend their presence. Thursday afternoon Miss Hunt had a "pre-debut" affair given in her honor by Miss Amy Busch, who was hostess at a luncheon at her home on Portland street for twelve of their young girl friends. The appointments were all in the Dresden colors. Miss Marguerite Drake is to give a tea at the Alexandria December 29 for Miss Hunt, and several other affairs are planned for after the holidays.

Mrs. J. Frank Hartzell of the Hotel Alexandria will entertain Tuesday afternoon at Hotel Maryland.

Mrs. William H. Bonsall and her daughters, Mrs. Thomas P. Newton and Mrs. Samuel N. Bonsall were host-

ess at a tea party given Friday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Newton on West Adams street. Richmond roses were used in the dining room, and the other rooms were spicy fragrant with Christmas greens.

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers Coutts Gray of Rancho Buena Vista are entertaining with a week-end party at their beautiful country home, their guests being Miss Doria Simpson, Miss Marion Winston, Miss Georgia Off, Mr. George Ennis, Mrs. Jerry Powell and Mr. Jack Somers.

Mrs. Lillian Burkhardt Goldsmith, 304 Kingsley Drive, gave an informal tea Monday afternoon, decorating the house for the occasion with dozens of chrysanthemums grown in her own garden.

Miss Daphne Drake will be the guest of honor at the dancing party with which Mrs. Granville MacGowan of West Adams street will entertain at the California Club, Dec. 30.

Mrs. Walter Lindley has issued invitations for the dance with which her daughter, Miss Dorothy Lindley, will compliment Miss Constance Byrne, the evening of January 2.

Miss Louise Burke and Mr. Carlton Burke were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dupee of Hotel Del Coronado, who entertained Saturday evening with a dinner in their honor.

#### "Tongues of Men" Interests Gotham

Henrietta Crosman is appearing at the Harris theater in a new play by Edward Childs Carpenter called "The Tongues of Men." The first act takes place in the vestry room of St. Martin's-in-the-Lane, Sunday morning, immediately after the service. As the curtain rises the choir boys are heard singing the recessional hymn. There is the slight pause, in which the minister pronounces the benediction and then their voices ring out Amen. It is rather an impressive opening, but it would serve to introduce a more serious play than the "Tongues of Men," which is important only because it provides Miss Crosman with a pleasant vehicle for her very charming playing. It does not, however, give her quite the opportunity for whimsical comedy that one might wish but it does permit her to contrast temperamental kindness with the irascibility of a high-strung, nervous artist. The minister in his sermon has denounced an opera, "Deborah," and with it the singer in no unmistakable terms. The rector emeritus, an older and wiser man, cautions him against his extreme viewpoint and urges upon him the tolerance that comes with experience.

Two or three members of the congregation congratulate the minister on his courage. Georgine Darigle, like her father, the older rector, criticizes him for intolerance. As it is the psychological moment the youthful Penfield Sturgis proposes and she promises to marry him. He is about to accompany her home when the subject of the sermon, Jane Bartlett, prima donna of the Metropolitan Opera company, appears. She came to the church to hear a choir boy sing and was rewarded by hearing herself criticized. She quotes from the thirteenth chapter of Corinthians and tells the minister that he has no right to confuse her with the rôle she is playing and express himself so violently when he has never seen her on the opera. She convinces him that he must see her at closer range. The next act takes place in Jane Bartlett's apartments ten days later. Her doctor, who is in love with her and is an old-time friend, finds ten cards of the Rev. Penfield Sturgis on her table. The clergyman is coming every day. His education is progressing. He sees Jane Bartlett in many different circumstances and meets as well her associates. There is a temperamental composer, a member of the orchestra, whom Jane picked out of the gutter

and Madam Sternborg-Reese, contralto, of the opera company, a character modeled very evidently upon the personality of Schumann-Heinck.

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and Madam Sternborg-Reese, contralto, of the opera company, a character modeled very evidently upon the personality of Schumann-Heinck.

Madam Sternborg-Reese appears with a young girl, a member of the chorus, who in a moment of pique has removed the jewels from the box that Jane Bartlett uses in one of her scenes. As the scene was almost spoiled, Jane has complained and the girl has been dismissed. Madam Sternborg-Reese wishes Jane to hear her sing, knowing that the artist will be generous to a beautiful voice. Jane refuses to hear her and sails out of the room reviling the girl for the trick she played. But Madam Sternborg-Reese knows Jane. At a signal from her, Sepulveda, the young composer, begins to play. The girl sings. Gradually the door opens. Jane has recognized her gift. She will not intercede with the management to retain her, but she will send her to Europe to get the best voice training to be had. Then comes Herman Geist, manager of the opera house. He has bad news. As a result of the sermon Sturgis has preached the mayor has closed the opera.

At first Jane is distressed. Then she reflects that she can sing in roles with which the young preacher has not associated her. Elizabeth, in "Tannhauser," may help him to distinguish between the woman and the actress. But the minister has already had his eyes opened. He was at the performance the night before and he has seen the contrast between the contralto of the play and the sympathetic woman with ten children, who in life stops to mother a distressed

young singer, and he has seen the difference between the Deborah of the opera and the Jane who is generous to a beautiful voice. He writes to the papers and retracts his sermon. As a result Georgina Darigle, who has become jealously inconsistent, breaks her engagement and gives him back his ring. The next morning the papers print his letter, and with it various scalds about Jane, mentioning two husbands in St. Petersburg and two children in Buda-Pesth. He is very contrite and anxious to do all in his power to repair the mischief he has done, and asks Jane to marry him. Jane plays with him a bit, but by sending for Georgine finally brings them together, making them her devoted slaves for life, leaving herself free to marry the doctor.

The play is very well staged and very well done. There are some good impersonations and very clever lines. Frank Gillmore makes an attractive clergyman, though it is difficult to swallow his bigotry in these days of free thinking. The playing of the vestrymen by Homer Granville and Albert Reed is exceedingly good and provokes much laughter. But naturally, the honors go to Miss Crosman herself. She brings to the play much personal charm and dramatic ability, and makes good use of the contrasts that portrayal of artistic temperament affords. But one misses the opportunity for the thing she does best, a sort of whimsical, good-natured comedy that she touches as lightly as thistle down when one is accustomed to have it bungled with the weight of a steam roller.

ANNE PAGE  
New York, Dec. 15, 1913.

# Cheaters

By Caroline Reynolds

Every woman, whether in the potential state of girlhood, or with the snows of maturity frosting her brows, has a tender nook in her heart for Louisa Alcott's deathless story, "Little Women." Meg and sweet Beth, jolly, impetuous Jo and prim little Amy are as dear playmates to the average woman as the little girl who lived next door and played house with battered dolls and broken china. And there is a roseleaf fragrance of old memories about the production of "Little Women" at the Majestic this week. It is not an easy thing to realize beloved characters in flesh and blood people. Readers are prone to paint their own pictures of their book folks, and if the

of many standards, but who will cavil at such detractions when one looks about and sees a large audience crying softly with the sorrows of the March family, laughing with its joys, uplifted by contact with the sweet, wholesome, uncloying sentiment. There are scoffers—men who are ashamed to be touched by sentiment, but even these are silenced because they are so hopelessly in the minority. There is so much that rings true, so much that grips the heartstrings and brings a lump to the throat, so much of the home and family spirit, that the play is like a gentle hand laid across a feverish brow. For the drama of today is a feverish creation, and audiences are fever patients, so that it is good to find



MARTA OATMAN, LOS ANGELES GIRL, AT MAJESTIC

dramatist or the player does not accord, the result is bitter disappointment. But when the curtain goes up on the March sitting room, quaint, home-like, old-fashioned, with Jo at her scribbling, munching an apple; Amy at her sketching, Meg at her housewifely mending, frail little Beth warming Marmee's slippers on the hearth, it is as if old friends had leaned over the footlights to extend a warm, welcoming hand of greeting.

There has been marvelously little change in the story. The heart of the book is untouched, and as few liberties taken with it as dramatic necessities would permit. To be sure, were one to judge it purely from the cold, technical standpoint, it would fall short

that the sweet and simple still has a direct appeal.

And the company is a most satisfying one. Jo is the favorite, played by Jane Marbury just a Jo should be played—bluff, awkward, with a heart of gold and an untamed spirit, softened with the gentleness of love. Comeily, domestic Meg is a delight in the pretty hands of Jean Brae, Henrietta McDaniel plays Beth with that fine distinction that marks the pathetic from the lachrymose, and Ida St. Leon is a delicious Amy. The Mrs. March of Marta Oatman will always make Marmee a creature of flesh and blood when one rereads the old story, and Helen Beaumont is quite the crochety, kind-hearted Hannah who presided over the

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March kitchen. The youthful Laurie, boyishly played by Donald Gallaher, the John Brooke of Marshall Birmingham, and most of all, the lovable Professor Baer of Robert Fischer, deserve paragraphs of praise. The scenery is excellent, the perfection of the setting showing the March sitting room being worthy encomiums because of its faithfulness to its period.

#### "The Candy Shop" at the Morosco

It is not often that the florid prophecies of the press agents have a solid foundation, but the advance heralding of the excellence of "The Candy Shop" and the catch line, "A two-dollar show for one dollar," have certainly been justified at the Morosco theater this week. William Rock and Maude Fulton would make any sort of a show go, and with the assistance of a large organization, under Rock's clever direction, they offer a production which is really a vaudeville show par excellence. There isn't any plot to the concoction, but who would go about looking for so foolish a thing as a plot when Maude Fulton, with her sly, funny little glances, her quaint little drawl and the lissome grace of her slender body, is on the stage with William Rock, who is the best individualistic dancer of the day, and whose clever ideas bring the flavor of novelty that is so rare a thing in musical productions. These two performers present all their vaudeville stunts, and in addition they have a ghost dance that is new and striking, a moving picture interlude that is just as effective, an imitation of Sarah Bernhardt and her last leading man that is a scream, and any number of other specialties to keep any suggestion of drag out of the performance. Of course, Rock and Fulton are the big stars, but there are two girls programmed as the Alimony Sisters who shine with no uncertain luster, especially the funny little creature who is as restless as a frog leg on a hot griddle, and is best described by the slang term, "a live wire." She is about as subtle as a sermon, but to use a trite phrase, "there's something about her." Al Shean as the German come-

dian scores a success as does Will Philbrick as the sleuth. Oscar Ragsland, of pleasant memory, has the only real voice of the company, although Fred Santley, in the juvenile role, proves himself the possessor of a good organ for popular songs. Frances White is the soubrette and promises to become a big favorite, even if her costumes are so weirdly unbeautiful. Mary Ambrose is a capital comedienne and an unusually good violinist, and Gene Luneska, with her crown of red hair, is most alluring to behold. There is a large chorus, with many good dancers, and the male chorus is far above the average both in ability and in looks. If the Anderson company can keep up the standard that it has established in its first production, it should become an established institution here, for it leaves little to be desired.

#### Attractions at the Orpheum

It is seldom that any vaudeville house offers a team of the excellence of Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly—or a team so widely divergent in characteristics. Miss Dolly comes to us with a reputation of sweeping New York off its feet, when she and her sister played star engagements with several big attractions. Not only is she a dancer of grace and beauty, she is exceptionally good to look upon, with a fascinating little accent and a gift of comedy. Harry Fox is already well known here for his nonsensical fun-making, which is peculiar to himself and so effective that Orpheum audiences are divided between loyalty to him and admiration for Miss Dolly. Miss Dolly sings a little in a small voice, but it would not matter if she were to pipe like a broken reed, her magnetism and personality would "get over." Another act which would be of unusual drawing power were it more closely knit together, so that a good many dragging moments might be eliminated is "The Three Collegians." Most of the act is carried on the plump shoulders of Frank P. Crumit, who has the role of "Fat" Hayes, and who sings popular songs in a way to make them sound like lullabies. He is also a good

comedian and should have bigger scope for his talents. Dave Genaro and Ray Bailey are fair so long as they dance, but when they sing—let us draw the curtain! Obviously patterned after the old piano-moving stunt is the "Fixing the Furnace" act of George Rolland and company. It is not nearly so funny, however, and although Mr. Rolland has his name in big type, that doubtful honor should go to Billy Kelly, whose coster assistant is almost pathetically droll. The Six Musical Cuttys have a high class act, even though they do take sad liberties with several old favorites. Ellen Beach Yaw remains over with a new program, Joe Welch's stories are just as pointless this week as they were last, and S. Miller Kent acts over the entire stage in his melodramatic detective sketch.

**"Offerings For Next Week"**

"Little Women," dramatized by Marian de Forest from Louisa M. Alcott's

the welcome announcement that Mrs. Fiske is to be the attraction at that playhouse for the week beginning December 29, in Edward Sheldon's widely discussed play, "The High Road." Los Angeles has ever a warm welcome for the artistically pre-eminent figure on the American stage, especially in a play so unusual as her latest vehicle. "The High Road" is the story of a woman's moral regeneration through a career of great usefulness to humanity. Mrs. Fiske has been credited with the finest work of her career, and her supporting company can be expected to reach the usual faultless standard which she requires.

Farce is a popular form of entertainment, especially farce that includes an element of thrills and surprises. "Stop Thief," which comes to the Mason Opera House Monday night for a week's engagement, is one of this type. Its unusual situations provide both thrills and fun for three acts. It con-



MRS. FISKE, AMERICA'S FOREMOST ACTRESS

famous story of that name, has proved such a success in Los Angeles, that it is announced for another week at the Majestic theater. Brought up in the atmosphere of "plain living and high thinking," with Emerson, Hawthorne, and Thoreau as family friends and neighbors, it is little wonder that Miss Alcott gave a spirit to her book which is really modern in essence. It took years to get the Alcott heirs to consent to "Little Women" being put on the stage, and the agreement which finally prevailed was that the play should actually reproduce the book. The first three acts are laid in the Alcott sitting-room, which is reproduced with perfection, and gives the delightful oldtime atmosphere so necessary. Mr. Brady has gathered together an ideal company, one of the best seen here. There will be an extra holiday matinee Thursday, an extra matinee Friday and the usual Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performances.

From the Mason Opera House comes

cerns two kleptomaniacs and two real burglars. One of the kleptomaniacs is a millionaire, the other is his prospective son-in-law. The wedding day has arrived and the house is filled with expensive presents which excite the desire of possession in the minds of the millionaire and his son-to-be. The young man phones for a detective to come and protect him. The detective fails to make his appearance, and a real burglar is mistaken for the sleuth. Complications ensue for the following three acts which keep the audience in an uproar of laughter. "Stop Thief" will be presented at the Mason Opera House for six nights and two matinees, with an extra matinee Christmas Day.

One of the most important offerings in the theatrical season is that announced for the Burbank Sunday afternoon, when that organization will give the first stock production anywhere of Dustin Farnum's famous success of last season, "The Littlest

(Continued on Page Fifteen)

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# Books



Of recent years August Strindberg, the prolific genius of Sweden, has become well known to American readers of the drama through translations of his most important plays. Yet the drama was only one of many diverse activities of this man, who was as thoroughly at home in the production of scientific monographs and novels. The first of the latter to be prepared for American consumption is "On the Seaboard." In the general sense it is not a novel at all—hardly so much so in fact, as the writings of Henry James. It is rather the analysis of a life in which the incidents are simple enough, but the psychology so complex that it is not human. This is always Strindberg's favorite occupation—the creation of an individual around a single idea, and then placing this individual in conflict with actual conditions, and allowing nature to take its course. Arnold Bennett did the same thing in "Clayhanger," but compared with "On the Seaboard" the Bennett tale is a mere chronicle of breakfasts and clothes.

Borg, the creation in the Strindberg novel, is a man in whom pure science has destroyed all vestiges of emotion, and who finally reaches a development where it is said of him: "He was a self-conscious being, standing highest in the terrestrial chain of creation and entertained certain contempt for the lower forms of existence, understanding very well that what the self-conscious spirit produces is partly more subtle than that of the unconscious nature, and above all else has more advantages to man, who creates his creations with regard to the usefulness and beauty they may afford to their creator. He loved nature as an assistant, as an inferior who could serve him, and it pleased him that he was able to fool this powerful adversary to place its resources at his disposal."

This conflict of man with nature is the inward drama of the book, the external feature of which consists of the relations of Borg with a young woman whom he conceives to be destined for the carrying out of a plan he has entertained for founding a race of supermen, but who turns out to be nothing more than a healthy animal. In this clash Borg's finely tempered brain gives way, and with all his capacity for analyzing pathologic conditions, Strindberg traces minutely the disintegration. The book is full of ideas. The universal love of the sea is accounted for by the fact that "It flattered the spectator when he saw this circle around him, where he himself ever remained the center." God is defined thus: "Archimedes wishing for a fixed point outside, by the support of which he could lift the earth." It is all original, intense, purely creative, but it is not for the reader of pure fiction. ("On the Seaboard," by August Strindberg. Translated by Elizabeth C. Westergren. Stewart & Kidd Co.)

#### Book for Nature Lovers

Here is a real lover of nature, with a poetic strain which lends a charm to the pages of this attractive book. Erought up on the prairies of Kansas, he has been a close observer of the plant and animal life there, and the photogravures, of which there are more than six score, represent days and long hours waiting for particular manifestations of nature's secrets. In his wife, the illustrative artist of the book, the writer has had a capable and

sympathetic co-worker. Dr. Woods is now a resident of Southern California, and the last section of the volume is descriptive of the Golden State. He has a lyric in its praise, beginning:

I have caught the gleaming gold—  
All my happy heart can hold—  
From the sheen of smiling skies—  
In California.

The book is a credit to the publishers, and will be welcome in many a household where young and old are fond of a life in the open. ("In the Beauty of Meadow and Mountain." By Charles Coke Woods. Eaton & Mains.)

#### "California Soils"

"California Soils," by Gilbert Ellis Bailey, head of the department of geology, University of Southern California, is a handy little volume, written tactfully by a man who is master of his theme. The more we know of the earth around us, the better are we furnished as individuals and citizens; and Professor Bailey is a model instructor. Garden lovers and ranchers will be able to pass long afternoons profitably with this book in their hands. (Western Empire Pub. Co.)

#### Notes From Bookland

Writing of books of plays, there is on the list of Duffield & Co. an announcement that deserves a cordial welcome. It is that of Marguerite Merington's "Festival Plays." Miss Merington is a poet of genuine gift, and a practical dramatist; the comedies which she made out of "Cranford" and "The Vicar of Wakefield" were exceptionally sympathetic and attractive dramatizations. In this, her latest book, she provides, it is said, one-act pieces for New Year's day, St. Valentine's day, Easter, All Hallows' Day, Christmas, and a child's birthday. If "Festival Plays" are as charming as Miss Merington's earlier works, she has increased the debt of gratitude already due her from the public, particularly from school principals and others who wish the children in their care to take part in plays that may be classed as literature.

There is a new book of personal correspondence on the list of The John Lane company. It is "The Intimate Letters of Hester Piozzi to Penelope Pennington," edited by Oswald G. Knapp. Dr. Johnson's admirers will be interested in this book, and will find that the attitude of Mrs. Piozzi's daughters—the Thrale girls—seems unwarrantable.

Among the December publications of Henry Holt & Co. there is at least one real "holiday book." This is an edition de luxe of E. V. Lucas's classic anthology, "The Open Road," now in its thirteenth American and twentieth English printing. This edition is a small quarto, with sixteen illustrations in color by Claude Sheppardson. The Holts are publishing also a new volume of stories by the brilliant editor of The Hibbert Journal. L. P. Jack's new book is called "All Men Are Ghosts," surely a challenging title. This house will bring out early in January Inez Haynes Gilmore's "Angel Island," her first novel for adults, it is said. Were adults forbidden to read "Phoebe and Ernest?"

Plays in book form are steadily gaining a hold on the affections of the reading public. George Middleton's two volumes of one-act plays,

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U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

019004

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that James R. Blanchard, whose post-office address is 435 E. 29th St., Los Angeles, California, did, on the 22nd day of September, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019004, to purchase Lot 1, Section 18, Township 1 S., Range 20 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$50.72, the stone estimated at \$25.36, and the land \$25.36; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that John H. Skeggs, whose post-office address is 122 S. Mariposa Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal., did, on the 10th day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018728, to purchase the S $\frac{1}{2}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 36, Township 1 N., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of January, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

"Embers" and "Tradition," are to be followed by a third play book, "Nowadays." This is a three-act comedy. Since it has been accepted for production by Cohan & Harris, it is probably less literary in its characteristics than Mr. Middleton's earlier work.

Is the day of the novel's popularity waning? A study of the lists of books published this autumn seems to indicate this. Now that the holidays are approaching surely a flood of light fiction might be expected. Instead we find an unusually large number of serious books, reprints of the classics, and works of history, criticism and science. For instance, among the books published by G. P. Putnam's Sons last week there was not one novel. There was a play, Gilbert K. Chesterton's "Magic," which we have already announced. And this was the only concession to the frivolous reader.

The George H. Doran company is bringing out Helen S. Woodruff's "The Lady of the Lighthouse." The announcements indicate that this is a novel of no ordinary sort—it is the story of a blind boy who comes under the care of "The Lady of the Lighthouse," and through the training of his remaining senses enjoys a normal childhood.

Essayists are rare, nowadays, and it is good to find that the art is not wholly dead. The Fleming H. Revell company is bringing out Zephine Humphrey's "The Edge of the Wood and Other Papers." Readers of the Atlantic Monthly and Scribner's Magazine are familiar with Miss Humphrey's studies of nature, wild and human. Another new Revell book is Agnes L. Palmer's "The Salvage of Man," a collection of stories of the Salvation Army's work in New York City.

"In Freedom's Birthplace" is a serious study of the Boston negro, who departs widely, socially, morally and religiously from the type common elsewhere in the north, and still more widely from the southern negro of today. Has any other city than Boston, north or south, a mulatto literary editor and author who is an Oxford graduate and to whose judgment and fairness all who know him defer, but who never uses his race as an advertisement?

Perhaps the most important of the Putnam publications of last week is Volume X of the Cambridge history of English literature. The title is "The Rise of the Novel: Johnson and His Circle." This series is generally acclaimed as a valuable contribution to knowledge, and its editors, H. W. Ward, Litt. D., master of Peterhouse, and A. R. Waller, M. A., are performing their difficult task with scholarly conscientiousness. There are to be in all fourteen volumes, with two supplementary volumes containing prose and verse, illustrative of the text and reproductions of title pages and portraits.

"The White Duckling and Other Tales" is part of a collection of stories brought together by the Czar of Russia and ordered printed for his children. They have been translated from the Russian by Nathan Haskell Dole, and there are eight characteristic colored pictures by Bilibin, the Russian artist. Other wonder tales besides the "White Duckling" are "The Little Sister and Little Brother," "The Bright Hawk's Feather," "Ivan and the Gray Wolf," "Vasilisa the Beauty," "Marya Morevna," and "The Frog Queen." They are all typical folklore of Russia.

The scene of Edith Barnard Delano's "The Land of Content" has been thought to be Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. Its author had in mind the wonderland of three of these states, the hills and valleys between Blue Ridge Summit and the Gettysburg Gap.

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## The COMPLETE WORKS of JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY Biographical Edition

INDIANAPOLIS : THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY : NEW YORK

### Offerings For Next Week (Continued from page thirteen)

"Rebel," by Edwin Peple. Not only is the production of this Civil War play an unusual event, but it will also mark the first appearance on the Burbank stage of Harrison Hunter, who will have the William Farnum role of Captain Herbert Carey, a Confederate scout, and Forrest Stanley's portrait of Lieutenant Colonel Morrison of the United States army, the Dustin Farnum role. Grace Travers will have the role of Mrs. Carey, little Gertrude Short will have the biggest part of her career as little Virgie, while James K. Applebee, Thomas McLarnie, Donald Bowles, James Gleason, Beatrice Nichols and all of the other favorites will be congenially cast. Mr. Hunter is one of the finest actors that have ever graced the local stage, and the news that he will remain here is gratifying.

G. M. Anderson and J. J. Rosenthal certainly had the right idea when they decided that the American theater-going public appreciated a good musical show, if they received their money's worth. As Mr. Rosenthal explains it, anybody will buy a bargain, whether it be theatricals or merchandise, and with the "Candy Shop" these managers have surely provided that bargain. Although holiday week is the worst time of the year for theatrical productions, the Morosco has been crowded at every performance since William Rock, Maud Fulton and their big singing and dancing company opened Monday night, and the box office has been unable to supply the demand for seats. Mr. Rock has surrounded himself and Miss Fulton with a number of clever people, and there is enough material in the three acts of "The Candy Shop" to provide entertainment for three musical comedies such as we usually get. The show is music, dancing, fun and girls from start to finish. The second week of the offering will begin Monday evening.

For its holiday program the Orpheum announces an especially timely feature—Mlle. Dazie in Barrie's pantomime, "Pantaloons." Mlle. Dazie is a premiere danseuse and the vehicle she is using is said to be one of Barrie's finest creations. In the cast are Pantaloons, cruel father of Columbine, who wants her to wed Clown, when she wishes to marry Harlequin. The little drama is worked out in song, music and dance. Stuart Barnes, of lugubrious face and abundant wit, comes back with a new line of patter, and Paul McCarthy and Mabelle Lewis, both

### ACCIDENTS UNNECESSARY

Carelessness is the cause of 99 percent of the accidents that happen at street crossings and in getting on and off cars. It has become so gross that in order to save life and limb the Los Angeles Railway Company is now spending thousands of dollars in spreading the gospel of safety under the direction of the lectures of the Public Safety League.

Here are the rules of the league for the prevention of accidents:

Never cross a street without looking in both directions.

Never get on or off a moving car.

Never underestimate the speed of an approaching vehicle — better wait a minute than spend weeks in the hospital.

Never cross behind a car without assuring yourself that there is not another coming in the opposite direction.

Never stand on the steps.

Never let your children play in the streets.

Never get off backwards.

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### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 17, 1913.

019164. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Israel Botwin, whose post-office address is Cornell, California, did, on the 23rd day of June, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 019164, to purchase the E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$100.00; the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 7th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, Cal., at 9:15 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 14, 1913.

018955. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that Roscoe H. Dow, whose post-office address is 1317 19th St., Santa Monica, California, did, on the 31st day of May, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018955, to purchase the N $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 27, Township 1 S., Range 17 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisement, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 4th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 17, 1913.

016129. Non-coal.  
NOTICE is hereby given that George A. Beck, of Sawtelle, California, who, on Nov. 22, 1912, made Homestead Entry, No. 016129, for S $\frac{1}{4}$ NW $\frac{1}{4}$ , Sec. 29, E $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$ , Section 30, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make final five-year proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at Los Angeles, California, on the 5th day of January, 1914, at 9:30 o'clock a. m.

Claimant names as witnesses: Louis L. Beck, of Sawtelle, California; Chancye Rubbell, of Santa Monica, Cal.; Edward Mollus, of Los Angeles, Cal.; Rolla Granis, of Sawtelle, Cal.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

known singly, are now in team work. Harry Fox and Yancsi Dolly, who made such a big hit this week, will remain over for a second week, which is good news, since most of the acts that are really worth while are so often given for only a week. The Musical Cuttys, Genaro and Bailey, George Rollard and company and the Collegians remain. The music will include the Haydn "Toy Symphony" and a series of Christmas carols, and there will be new motion pictures.

December 20, 1913

# Stocks & Bonds

Except for a slight renewal of interest in Union Oil stock, the market this week presented little change in its general aspect. Union Oil has been weak, due to the uncertainty surrounding dividend matters. Union Provident and United Petroleum have held up very well on the contrary, owing to the fact that the option on the stocks in these holding companies of the Union is at \$130 a share, and because the General Petroleum, the purchaser, appears about to strengthen greatly its financial position. Parties chiefly interested in the formation of the new English syndicate to finance the General Petroleum are now paying a visit to the coast, inspecting the properties of that concern, as well as Union Oil. Upon the impression made at this inspection will principally depend the future of the Union Oil deal.

Los Angeles Investment, following a show of strength, the apex of which was at \$1.12½, again reveals weakness. The movement is practically professional in its entirety, for there seems to be little new stock coming in the market. The inability to descry clearly the future of the company, because of the reputed tangled state of its affairs, lends to the market on the stock a highly speculative character.

Cheap oil stocks, after their rise last week, have again reverted to their old level, and with the falling off has also come a dwindling of activity.

While the market has had a great many surprises in the last year, it is evident that as soon as the effect of one of these is worn off, stagnation reigns supreme. Nothing like a resumption of operations on a broad scale can be expected, until once and for all, the financial horizon assumes a brighter aspect. There are indications that the dawn is not far off, but until it really breaks, speculative activities, not only here but everywhere, will not be resumed upon anything like their former prosperous basis.

Money is a little easier. The market is beginning to find that it has discounted about everything possible, and that there is nothing new to be taken into account for the present. Therefore, a return at least to moderately good times early next year is not the far-off dream it appeared to be a month or so ago.

#### Banks and Banking

Formation of new national banks has been proceeding less rapidly since the beginning of the currency reform discussion. In November eleven applications to organize were received by the controller of the currency, while nine applications previously made were approved. In the same month six banks with total capital of \$275,000 were authorized to begin business, of which three had combined capital of \$75,000. November 30 there were in existence 7,513 national banks with authorized capital of \$1,069,900,000.

#### Stock and Bond Briefs

Passing of the New Haven dividend adds another to the large list of corporations that have been forced to curtail or suspend altogether disbursements to stockholders in 1913. The list is a most impressive one, including as it does many companies that had maintained their former rate of payment to

stockholders for a long period of years. Records show that six railroads, nineteen industrials and two mining companies passed their dividends the current year and that five railroads, four industrials and six mining companies reduced their rates, making a total of forty-two. To this list could be added several other companies of minor importance. Reduction in dividends by the railroads alone means an annual loss to stockholders of more than \$20,000,000. New Haven as an 8 per cent payer disbursed annually to stockholders \$12,629,064. Other heavy reductions in dividend outlay are: Illinois Central, \$2,185,920; Boston and Maine common, \$1,551,188; preferred, \$188,988; National Railways of Mexico, \$1,153,240; Pacific Gas and Electric, \$1,599,937; M. Rumely, \$1,350,000; Virginia-Carolina Chemical, \$840,000; Prairie Oil and Gas, \$4,320,000; Mexican Petroleum common, \$1,280,000; preferred, \$960,000. Increases, on the other hand, except in the case of public utility companies and several Standard Oil subsidiaries, have been few and far between. Practically no increases of importance have been registered by the railroads. A few large industrial corporations increased their rate, e. g., American Tobacco, Guggenheim Exploration, United States Rubber and Colorado Fuel and Iron preferred, but other advances were practically limited to the public utility companies and Standard Oil shares. Among these latter may be mentioned Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Detroit United, People's Gas, Commonwealth Edison, Indiana Pipe Line, New York Transit, Northern Pipe Line, Ohio Oil, Southern Pipe Line, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of Ohio and Standard Oil of Indiana.

Recent bond issues and others now offered shed an interesting light upon the financial rating of various cities. Springfield, Mass., lately sold some 4 per cent bonds at a figure which netted the investor only 3.86 per cent. Philadelphia and a few other municipalities put out loans at 4 per cent and New York at 4½. Toronto, Canada, is issuing a loan of 4½ bonds which are offered by bankers at 93. This gives the investor a return of 4.90 per cent, while the city probably gets little more than 90. San Francisco 5 per cent bonds are offered at a premium which brings the income from them down to 4.85. It would seem that Toronto and San Francisco must be hard pushed for funds when they are willing to pay such prices for them. When the long life of a bond is considered it will be seen that those cities are paying a much greater sum for municipal improvements than are Springfield and Philadelphia, which get money at more reasonable figures.

When a corporation reduces its capital and returns the amount of the reduction to the stockholders on a pro rata basis, the money returned is not subject to the income tax. But when a corporation cuts down its surplus fund and distributes the cash among the shareholders, the money so returned is subject to the tax. This ruling by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, in connection with the operation of the new income tax law, has been made public in a letter received from the secretary by James F. Buckner, Jr., superintendent of the Louisville board

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of trade, who had asked the treasury department for information on the questions.

Passing of the Mexican Petroleum preferred dividend was foreshadowed in the movements of the stock for several weeks past, even if the shifting of the center of military operations across the border had not suggested that some such action should be taken. As it stands now, the insurgents are in control of one of the company's big fields and the federals in control of another; and while the leaders of both forces have given assurances that no harm would be allowed to come to the company's properties, neither the kind of discipline maintained in Mexican armies nor the chances of war seem to give any great guaranty that the properties won't suffer. To be on the safe side, the directors have passed the dividend. The dividend on the preferred stock is 8 per cent, and it is not cumulative.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Genevieve I. Roche, whose post-office address is 1017 Temple Street, Los Angeles, Calif., did, on the 1st day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017619, to purchase the W½SE¼ and N½SW¼, Section 15, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$400.00, the stone estimated at \$240.00, and the land \$160.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 31st day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 14, 1913.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Julia C. Manley, whose post-office address is 37 Santa Inez Ave., San Mateo, California, did, on the 22nd day of May, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 018864, to purchase the W½NE¼, Section 25, Township 1 S., Range 19 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$200.00, the stone estimated at \$100.00, and the land \$100.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of her application and sworn statement on the 4th day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Oct. 17, 1913.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Frank R. McReynold, whose post-office address is 308 Federal Building, Los Angeles, California, did, on the 23rd day of November, 1912, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 016975, to purchase the SE¼SE¼, Section 17, Township 1 S., Range 18 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$100.00, the stone estimated at \$50.00, and the land \$50.00; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 31st day of December, 1913, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, at 10:00 o'clock a. m., at Los Angeles, California.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

FRANK BUREN, Register.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U. S. Land Office at Los Angeles, Cal.,  
Nov. 13, 1913.

Non-coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Leslie B. Taylor, whose post-office address is R. F. D. No. 2, Box 82, Burbank, California, did, on the 20th day of February, 1913, file in this office Sworn Statement and Application, No. 017816, to purchase Lot 1 and the SE¼SE¼, Section 23, Township 2 N., Range 14 W., S. B. Meridian, and the stone thereon, under the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory, known as the "Timber and Stone Law," at such value as might be fixed by appraisal, and that, pursuant to such application, the land and stone thereon have been appraised, at \$331.36, the stone estimated at \$207.10, and the land \$124.26; that said applicant will offer final proof in support of his application and sworn statement on the 2nd day of February, 1914, before Register and Receiver, U. S. Land Office, Los Angeles, California, at 10:00 o'clock a. m.

Any person is at liberty to protest this purchase before entry, or initiate a contest at any time before patent issues, by filing a corroborated affidavit in this office, alleging facts which would defeat the entry.

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